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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

NO. 11.

C. A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE California Conference will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating in it and in the journeys which preceded and followed it, and their sympathy goes out to their associates of the A. L. A. who were denied the gratification.

It has been said that the Conference accomplished directly in its formal sessions less result than had been achieved in previous Conferences, because of the abounding hospitality which made the Conference in another respect so exceptionally successful. Nevertheless, a good deal was accomplished after all. One of the most useful features of the Conference was the presentation by Mr. Soule of the consensus of opinion among librarians as to library architecture, in which he succeeded in showing that despite the disagreements on that point which often enliven the sessions, there was unanimity on the fundamental principles, if not on their immediate application. That Dr. Poole on the one side and the champions of the stack system on the other commended Mr. Soule's paper with equal heartiness, is evidence sufficient on this point, and we trust we shall hear no more of the sneer that librarians themselves do not know what they want. A very useful paper was that presented by Mr. D. V. R. Johnson, of Albany, in relation to bindings, which will be of even greater usefulness as printed in the proceedings than as heard in a rapid reading. The report of Miss Hewins on gifts and bequests exactly hit the happy mean of what should be brought before a Conference and what should be left to be read in print, a point of much importance in the practical arrangements of the session. We mention these three papers as examples of the several lines of good work which the Conference actually accomplished. Perhaps more attention in proportion was given to the question of public documents than to any other, and it is to be hoped that the report made on that subject will furnish a basis for future action, step by step, which will finally result in positive gain to the whole library system.

As to the social features, it is impossible to speak with adequate appreciation. From the moment that "California came aboard" in the shape of the Sacramento committee, bearing its gifts of viands and flowers — indeed from the moment of the arrival at Denver — the entire party was the happy victim of a lavish and unbounded hospitality quite beyond precedent, which lasted until the train sped away from California, and was renewed at almost every point where a stoppage was made on the way back. Our California friends spared themselves no pains or outlay to make every one of the party as happy as he or she could be made; but indeed it is impossible to use words that express the feelings of those who received these overpowering attentions. Every day was a red-letter day from one end to the other of the journey.

It was a gratifying surprise to visiting librarians to find how little, after all, their missionary efforts were needed. The librarians of the Pacific coast are a very wide-awake set of people, who have developed ideas of their own, some of which may not be as good as the ideas developed by the Association at the East, but others of which are novelties of merit. The personal standing of California librarians and their enthusiasm for their work showed that there, as well as at the East, the library calling has truly become a profession. The visit of the Association did accomplish one important function in bringing together a good many librarians who had been working in isolation, and in this way in adding to the stock of working enthusiasm, and one result will probably be the formation of a California State Association, or two Associations, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the State, which will be of service in helping to continue library development on the Pacific coast. It should also be noted that the press throughout California gave such careful attention to the doings of the visiting librarians as to impress the community at large with a real sense of the importance of library work, so that the position of the librarian in the community, as well as in his relations with his fellow-librarians, will perhaps receive decided benefit from this visit.

ONE recognition can be made on the part of the visitors and other librarians which will be, like the gift of mercy, blessing him that gives and he that takes. So many inquiries are made in Eastern libraries as to California and Colorado that it would be thoroughly worth while for Eastern librarians to collect the information supplied in local pamphlets, and we understand that the Western librarians will be very glad to furnish their local pamphlets to Eastern librarians desiring them. This will serve to introduce one part of the country to another, a part of the work of nationalization which the libraries should be very willing to take up. We therefore propose to print a list of the librarians desiring such pamphlets as a result of which our Western friends will see that copies of their literature are sent to the libraries included in that list. These requests should be sent on post cards to the office of the JOURNAL, where they will be put in proper shape and the list printed in the January number. This is in line with Mr. Dewey's excellent suggestion elsewhere as to philanthropic literature.

THIS issue of the JOURNAL had been held back to give place to the accounts of the social incidents of the A. L. A. trip, which by arrangement were to be got ready in time for this number; most of them, however, were so late in coming to hand that we go to press with the JOURNAL without them, and subscribers will find them inserted in the Proceedings Number, which will take the place of the regular December issue. There will consequently be no regular issue of the JOURNAL until the beginning of the new volume with the January number.

THE outcome of the Tilden will case is just what the majority of the legal profession expected, so it can hardly be called a surprise. Yet whatever the law in the case, such a decision cannot help but produce it. Never for a moment has there been a question as to the intent of the testator. Never for a moment has there been a question as to the immense benefit which would result from the carrying out of that intent. Never for a moment has there been a question of unfairness or lack of generosity of the testator towards those who will now receive the fortune he amassed. Thirteen judges have at various times passed upon the will. Of these six have held it valid, and seven invalid. In the court of final

resort the decision stood four to five. Thus the voice of one man has lost New York City the greatest library benefaction ever yet bequeathed, and has distributed a great fortune against the wishes of the testator.

THAT from this wreck of Mr. Tilden's wishes his trustees have been able to save something is in no way due to the law. One descendant, by a compromise with the trustees, has left with them about two million dollars to be applied as Mr. Tilden intended. At any other time this would have been hailed as a great benefaction; but for the moment it is hard to be properly grateful. And until the motion for a re-argument has been decided we shall not discuss the problems offered by this "half loaf." But we do wish to record the generosity which induced Mrs. William A. Hazard to enter into an agreement with the trustees, when nearly the whole legal profession believed that the decision could not be otherwise than in favor of the heirs.

Communications.

RECORDS OF CURRENT PUBLIC INTERESTS.

NEVER before in the history of libraries has the feeling been so widespread that they were specially to care for the daily concerns of life by providing books, pamphlets, periodicals, and any other form of printed information useful to people in their every-day work and interests. In the New York State Library we are making a specialty of collections on all phases of political, social, and philanthropic work, as even more the duty of a State library than of an ordinary public library, to preserve the fullest possible records of public activity and interests in these directions.

I wish to urge upon all libraries, large and small, except those whose scope distinctly excludes such matter, to make a special effort to collect at the time of publication, when they can be had for the asking, such reports and other printed matter in which there is a growing interest, and which, a generation later, when unobtainable, will be very highly prized.

I append the resolution of the Regents passed at the instance of the latest addition to our governing board, Regent T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo.

"Resolved, That the libraries of the United States be invited to co-operate in the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, by placing in their collections reports of the various charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions and societies of the country, and maintaining collections of books on charitable, penal, and reformatory subjects." MELVIL DEWEY.

NORMAL-SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN, WITH A CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.

BY K. A. LINDERFELT.

THERE are in Wisconsin at present five State normal schools, situated in different parts of the State, four of which are comparatively old, while one was established only a few years ago. During their existence each school has accumulated a library of its own, generally speaking in a haphazard manner, since the allowance made for their maintenance and increase has so far been but meagre and insufficient. The cataloging, of course, was of the crudest, no provision being made for this, except as the most necessary work could be exacted of the students, all of whom were untrained and, so far as the schools situated in small towns are concerned, without even the habit of making use of a library. One of the first things, however, that the Wisconsin State Library Association did, after its formation last winter, was to urge upon the attention of the assembled State legislators a bill introduced for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of a bureau of supervision of town libraries connected with the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bureau was put in the hands of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, the Secretary of the Association and the mainstay and zealous advocate of Beaver Dam Public Library. Fortunately he is a member also of the Board of Visitors of Normal Schools, and in this capacity his attention was drawn to the condition of their libraries. To become aware of a crying need and to attempt to supply it is with him but one mental operation; and through his efforts the Regents of the Normal School, at their meeting in July, were induced to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purpose of arranging, classifying, and cataloging all these libraries according to a common system and to secure for this work a competent person who could be trusted to put them in such shape that the successive classes of normal-school students when they leave school will necessarily have received some training in the use and management of books for instructional purposes. After a few years Wisconsin will then possess, scattered over its whole extent, a corps of library missionaries in whose hands the fortunes of the town and school district libraries authorized by law will be safe.

For the leader of the movement thus inaugurated, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, of Hillsdale, Mich., who received her library instruction under the guidance of Mr. Carr and is admirably

suited for the purpose, was selected. She has now begun her work at the school in Milwaukee, which, though the youngest and probably possessing the smallest library of all, was for various reasons considered the best starting-point. The appointment and appropriation are merely for the year, but we confidently hope that the good result of the year's work will be so manifest to the Normal School Regents next spring that the position of Superintendent of Normal School Libraries will be made a permanent one.

The classification adopted is what Mr. Cutter calls his "Fourth Scheme" in the pamphlet he is now publishing, but it was soon found that it would be necessary to provide a special, minute, and detailed classification for Education, as each normal school will naturally tend towards the collection of a large library of both books and pamphlets on this subject. After a thorough examination of the published systems we decided that none were suitable, some by reason of being minute, others not practical enough. Careful consideration, therefore, resulted in devising the following scheme, which I submit for the consideration of the profession, soliciting criticism. I have added a Cutter notation, but must explain that in this case he is responsible only for the idea. It will be noticed, moreover, that the scheme is just as well adapted for the Dewey notation by substituting 370, 371, etc., for K, Ka, etc. This circumstance, however, is merely a curious freak of fate, and wholly unpremeditated, the whole scheme being worked out before I noticed that the class had exactly nine divisions.

K EDUCATION.

1. Bibliography. 2. Cyclopedias. 3. Periodicals. 4. Societies and associations.

Ka Theory and science of education.

1. Special or individual systems arranged alphabetically. [For Froebel's system see Kindergarten, Ke 2.]

Kb Pedagogical psychology and ethics.

1. Mind of the child. 2. Special mental faculties, arranged alphabetically.

Kc Methods of instruction.

1. Home education. 2. Kindergarten (a, Theoretical, expository, and historical; b, Practical). 3. Primary instruction. 4. Intermediate instruction. 5. Higher instruction (a, Uni-

- versity extension). 6. Technical instruction in connection with general education, Sloyd, etc. 7. Special subjects of instruction, arranged by general classification scheme, adding the respective class number. 8. Professional education (Civil service, Teaching, Law, Medicine, Military, Commercial, etc.), arranged as in the preceding division. 9. Education of special classes (*a*, Blind; *b*, Deaf and dumb; *c*, Feeble-minded; *d*, Negroes; *e*, Indians; *f*, Criminals; *g*, The poor). 10. Sex in education (*a*, Coeducation; *b*, Men; *c*, Women). 11. Self-culture. 12. Aids to culture (Public libraries, Lectures, etc.).
- Kd School management and discipline.**
1. The teacher in the school.
 2. School organization.
 3. Curriculum.
 4. Marking.
 5. Examinations.
 6. Inspection and superintendence.
 7. Discipline.
 8. Corporal punishment.
 9. Teaching as a career.
- Ke School hygiene.**
1. Health of students.
 2. Physical training (Calisthenics, Gymnastics, etc.).
 3. Recreations and games.
 4. Eyesight.
 5. Over-pressure.
- Kf School buildings and appliances.**
1. Architecture.
 2. Furniture and appliances.
 3. Gardening in schools, Arbor day, etc.
 4. School libraries.
 5. Museums.
 6. Laboratories.
 7. Observatories.
- Kg Education in its relations to society.**
1. State education.
 2. Public-school system.
 3. Secularization of schools.
 4. Moral education. (N.B. *How to teach morals* goes in *Kc* 7.)
- Kh Educational law; Codes, Legal requirements of teachers, etc.**
1. Special countries, arranged by general classification scheme, with the respective class-number of each country aided.
- Ki History and collective biography.**
1. Special countries, arranged as in *Kh* 1 (including such individual biographies as are not better put in one of the preceding classes, with the subject of which his name is prominently connected).
 2. Student life and customs.
 3. Official reports of district officers, arranged by countries, as in *Kh* 1.
 4. Official reports of individual institutions, arranged alphabetically.

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

From the Seventh scheme of his "Expansive classifications."

IN my "Fourth Classification," which Mr. Linderfelt has adopted for the five normal-school libraries of Wisconsin, Education is not subdivided at all. It is marked

Ik — Education.

Of course this would not suffice for such libraries. But it is one of the advantages of an *expansive* classification that any one part can be expanded to the utmost degree of minuteness without affecting any other part. Thus a medical or a technical or an art library might use the Third or Fourth Classification for every subject except its specialty and yet use the minute Seventh scheme for Medicine or Technology or Art.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh schemes have long been drawn up (indeed the Seventh was made first), but were not printed, so that Mr. Linderfelt was led to prepare one for himself. As the Seventh may not get through the press for some time, I add it here. The curious may like to see the resemblances and differences of two plans made independently. I ought to add,

however, that till I saw Mr. Linderfelt's I had entirely overlooked the important section of School hygiene and three of minor importance ("Marking," "Teaching as a career" and "Curriculum").

Ik Education.

With the local list for the history of education in particular countries.*

- Ik'3** Bibliography.
- Ik'5** Dictionaries.
- Ik'7** Periodicals.
- Ik'8** Societies.
- Ik'9** Collections.

*Kinds of Education.***IkC Classical education.**

Its methods. Classical education *vs.* scientific or technical education.

* The local is a set of figures from 11 to 99, used to mark countries, e.g., 45 for England, 47 for Germany, 83 for the United States, so that 14 being public schools in general, 14 45 would be English board schools, 14 83 Public schools in the U. S., 14 83 Mechanics' institutes in the U. S., 14 83 Chautauqua societies in the U. S., 10 83 University extension in the U. S.

- IKH Home education.
Its methods. Home *vs.* public education.
- IKI Infant education; the mind of the infant.
See also Kindergartens (Is).
- IKM Self-education. Self-education *vs.* education by others.
- IKP Public education, Popular education, Compulsory education.
- IKQ Education *vs.* want and crime.
- IKR Religious education.
- IKRB The Bible in the public schools.
- IKS Scientific education, generally.
Scientific schools are in Ivn.
- IKT Technical education, generally.
Technical schools are in Ivt.

Means of education : (1) Means other than schools and colleges.

- IL Mechanics' institutes, Mercantile associations, Apprentices' associations, Lyceums, etc.
With the local list.
- IM Reading clubs, Debating societies, etc.
With the local list.
- IN Correspondence universities, Chautauqua societies, etc.
With the local list.
- IO University extension.
With the local list.

Means of education : (2) Schools.

- IP Pædagogics, Teaching.
- IPC Curriculum.
- IPD Discipline.
- IPDC Corporal punishment.
- IPR Examinations.
- IPH Hours of study, vacations, etc.
- IPJ Inspection.
- IPM Marking.
- IPQ Organization.
- IPT Truancy.
- IQ Normal schools.
With the local list.
- IQT Teaching as a career.
- IR Architecture, School.
Better in class Wp, Architecture.†
- IRB Books, School.
Better in class Zv, Bibliography.†
- IRD Apparatus, School.
- IRF Furniture, School.
- IRK Libraries.
Better in class Zp, Libraries.†
- IRL Laboratories, School.
- IRM Museums, School.
- IRO Observatories, School.

* Better, that is, in a general library; in a normal-school library, School architecture, School books, School libraries should be put under Education.

- IRP Physical condition, Health.
- IRQ Overpressure.
Compare Ipw.
- IRR Eyesight.
- IRS Sports and recreations.
Compare Ipw.
- IRT Training, calisthenics, gymnastics.
Better in class V.
- IRX Gardening in schools.
- IRY Arbor day.
- IS Kindergartens, object-teaching.
With the local list.
- IT Primary schools.
With the local list.
- IU Secondary schools, Public schools in general.
With the local list.
- IV Private schools.
With the local list.
- IW Academies, Gymnasias, Public schools like Eton, Rugby, etc.
With the local list.

Means of education : (3) Colleges and special schools.

- IX Universities and colleges.
With the local list.
All the colleges in the United States to be arranged in one alphabet. To insure economy of marks a table has been prepared, but it is not worth while to print it here. (*E.g.*, IxCol Columbia, IxCorn Cornell, IxH Harvard, IxY Yale.) There is also a table for marking the various department, in any one college, to be used in a college library or in any special collection of college literature. (*E.g.*, IxH'A Administration, IxH'B Instructions, IxH'Be Examinations, IxH'S Societies.) In this, as in many other classes, the number meaning U. S. may be omitted for the sake of brevity, the general works in that case taking the number 11 (the mark of The World).
- IV Special schools, chiefly professional.
- IVB Philosophical.
- IVC Theological, Divinity.
- IVF Historical.
- IVG Geographical.
- IVH Sociology, Pol. econ., Schools of.
- IVI Commercial, Business colleges.
- IQ Educational, Normal schools.
- IVJ Political science, Schools of.
- IVK Law.
- IVL Scientific.
- IVM Geological.
- IVN Botanical.
- IYO Zoölogical.
- IVQ Medical.
- IVR Technological.

IYRC	Mining.
IYRF	Agricultural.
IYT	Manual.
IYU	Military.
IYUN	Naval.
IYVV	Musical.
IYVT	Theatrical.
IYW	Art.
IYX	Literature.
IYY	Language.
IYZ	Library.

An alternative is to put these schools, or some of them, with the classes to which the subjects taught in them belong, as:

WB	Art schools.
ZQ	Library schools.

In some classes a place is provided for them; in others it can be made.

Classes of persons.

IZA	Blind and Deaf and dumb.
IZN	Blind.
IZC	Books for the blind.
IZD	Deaf and dumb.
IZF	Feeble-minded.
IZI	Indians.
IZK	Criminals.
IZN	Negroes, Freedmen.
IZP	Poor, The.
IZW	Women—Female education. Sex in education.
	This might be put in class Kv, Women.

IOWA LIBRARIES.

BY MRS. ADA NORTH, LIBRARIAN IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

In her remarks at the Library Conference of 1890, Miss Green says it is her belief that in many a Western town library "its trustees would consider it disgraceful to offer its employees such prices for their time and labor as are considered enough for skilled work in some of the old established Eastern libraries." This may be true of the *leading* Western libraries, but in the smaller ones I fear it might be said (quoting again from Miss Green) "that the laborers employed to move the books, and who do not know enough to set them right side up, are paid more by the hour than is the person who catalogues them, and who must be acquainted with several languages in order to do it."

Our librarians are often obliged to add some other pursuit to that of librarianship in order to make a living. In the hours devoted to the library they are striving to make a limited appropriation go as far as possible toward supplying the needed books and papers, and are using every effort to keep up the enthusiasm and the cataloguing. As an example of what it means to be a librarian in Iowa where the funds are meagre, I quote from a recent letter: "My library was small and I had to make the most of it. I had catalogued the books, but there were these periodicals. We could not afford Poole's Index—how was I to find the articles when needed? I studied, read, and experimented, and asked the Board for cards and a case. I was told that I was doing well enough. I then offered to furnish the case myself if they would supply the cards. I got a thread case with six drawers and commenced indexing the magazine articles. When this was full I got another. By this time they said that it was too useful to do without. I

now used 24,000 cards and three cases. I was so often asked for a bill that had been passed by Congress which I could not recall, that I began to cut them out of the papers and paste them into a scrap book. This was called for so much that I went on saving them, and also leading articles. I now have six such scrap books, which are used almost as much as the encyclopedias. Last summer I made a finding list by subjects and authors with a type-writer, and had the sheets bound, and this is our catalogue. I may do anything I wish, providing it does not cost much. Our trustees are anxious to add books, and every penny is saved for that."

What indefatigable labor all this means, and what real and practical ability!

Another librarian writes that she has charge of a library of 12,000 books of which the circulation is large and increasing, but which she has not yet found time to catalogue and classify, as she has to be janitor as well as librarian. It was at this library that the librarian, upon asking permission to attend a library conference, was told by one of the trustees that they "did not want their librarian to go junketing round the country." This, too, when he could not see what a waste of time it was to make her do the sweeping and dusting with her own hands.

Notwithstanding the limitations, however, many cheering accounts and really surprising figures have been gleaned from Capt. Johnston's "Monthly statistics of Iowa libraries." To illustrate: Fairfield, a place of 4000 inhabitants, has a fine little library of 12,000 volumes, largely owing to the generosity and fostering care of Senator Wilson. The librarian reports for the past year a circulation of 10,050 books and 28,-

631 visitors. Fort Dodge, same population, with a library of 4000 volumes, had at the same time a circulation of 15,307 volumes, and Indianola, a smaller town, having a library of only 2300 volumes, reports 15,320 visitors to its rooms during 1890. In reply to an expression of surprise regarding the great proportion of library frequenters in a village of that size, the librarian of the Indianola library said: "I was myself amazed at the number. The way I account for it is, our rooms are nicely furnished and attractive, and there are not many other public places, so people come to the library. The teachers in the college and public schools come to look up what we have on particular subjects, and send their pupils to the library. Then our newspapers are never tired of praising the work of the library; my reports are always published, and thus the library is always kept before the public. She adds, "I do dislike to have any one ask me for help on any subject and not get it." This librarian has evidently inspired her entire community with a genuine enthusiasm for the library.

Des Moines has recently rented for the library pleasant rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building, and its new directors are really taking hold of the work with zeal, and propose to make it such a library as a city of 60,000 inhabitants should have to serve the needs of the public schools, its literary clubs, and the general public. Sioux City is erecting a public building at a cost of \$130,000, which is to provide ample accommodations for the library. Ottumwa has just received from the will of the late Col. Ballingall a generous bequest for library purposes.

Besides these already mentioned, Burlington, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, Independence, Washington, Dubuque, Lyons, and others whose names appear in the statistics of Iowa libraries have made a good beginning.

Our colleges are also waking up to the needs of their library service. At Ames the State School of Agriculture has employed Miss Crawford, a student of the Library School, to classify and catalogue its 8,000 volumes. Tabor sent for such help two years ago, adopted the Dewey sys-

tem, and made a card catalogue. Of this library the energetic librarian writes: "The students are very much pleased with the new order of things and pick up the system very readily. Our library is of greatly increased value to us this year, and we feel well repaid for our labor."

The State University Library of 25,000 volumes has used the Dewey classification for several years, and has a card catalogue with very full references to contents of volumes of essays, lectures, etc. The shelves are labelled with the class numbers, and a diagram of the library hangs near the catalogue showing at a glance where the classes may be found. This diagram, although a simple affair, is a very practical help and saves the time of both student and attendants. The regulations are liberal, the library is open all day, books are loaned, and the students are admitted to the book-shelves. This freedom of access has resulted in a large increase in the use of books, and is regarded by the students as a high privilege.

The story of the work being done in the libraries of Iowa would prove a valuable and entertaining chapter in her history. In this hasty sketch attention has been called purposely to some of our smaller ones. As our libraries grow in size and circulation, and as new ones arise in our flourishing towns, the need of special training will be more and more apparent, and the boards of control will take into account the importance of securing and paying for skilled work and of granting their librarians opportunities for study and progress.

A State Library Society has been formed, which has set on foot several measures of interest to the profession.

What is wanted now is a general waking up to the progress of library movement around us, and to the superlative importance of the library as a factor in education. Once having started the demand for larger libraries and improved accommodations, we believe that the necessary money will be forthcoming from both public and private funds, until Iowa, like the good Bay State, shall have a library and reading-room in every town and village.

FINES AND COLLECTIONS.

BY MARTHA E. BUHRE.

IN the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL under "Registration and Collection of Fines," quite an elaborate method is given as in use in the St. Louis Public Library.* This system may be

[*This was a misprint, the title should have read the St. Joseph Public Library.—EDS. L. J.]

necessary in a very large library, but it strikes me that a simpler method may be used in smaller ones. Our library here is comparatively new and contains but about 6000 volumes; our method of registration and collection of fines is very simple, but effective, only three books having

been lost from the Circulating Department during the (nearly) three years since it was opened.

Upon our charge-slips we have the number of the card, number of book, classification, and date. Taking the overdue slips the first morning of delinquency, notice is sent by mail to each person whose book is overdue. For this purpose we use postals stamped as follows:

OAK PARK, ILL.....
.....drawn
on Card No.....
is overdue.

SCOVILLE INSTITUTE,
Per.....

From the slip we first take the number of the card, which, by looking in our Card Register, gives us the name and address of the delinquent. These being written upon the card, we next take the book number, and, from the Accession Register, obtain the name of the book. The blanks upon the card can then be filled out as follows:

OAK PARK, ILL., July 30.
.....Bleak House.....drawn
on Card No. 429.....July 15.
is overdue.

SCOVILLE INSTITUTE,
Per B.

When cards have been written to all the delinquents, the charge-slips are again taken in hand, and recorded in a book expressly prepared for this purpose and ruled in the following manner:

the last three spaces being left blank. The charge-slips are then placed with other overdue slips from previous days, arranged numerically, this package of slips being kept entirely separate from all others. When the overdue book is returned, the slip is taken from this package and destroyed; and the record completed in the record book, which is always kept near at hand. The record will then stand as above. In case the delinquent is not prepared to pay the fine, the ditto marks are omitted from the last column and the card placed with others upon which fines are due, as no other book can be drawn upon a card until the fine is paid. When the card is redeemed the record is completed by using the ditto marks under the word "paid," last column.

In my cash-box I have a slip marked with the date and the amount of cash in box. When a fine is paid the amount is marked below the date, and on the next day my cash account is made out from this slip, the amount received during the day being added to the amount on hand previously, and the change being counted each day to see if the amounts agree. When the amount has been entered in the cash-book the slip may be destroyed and a new one taken. Of course only a small amount of change is kept in this box.

The above method is very simple and may be worthy of a trial by those who have not already a better way.

CARD NO.	BOOK NO.	ISSUED.	DUE.	RETURNED.	FINE.	PAID.

The entry from the slip as given above would be:

CARD NO.	BOOK NO.	ISSUED.	DUE.	RETURNED.	FINE.	PAID.
1023	429	July 15.	July 29.	July 31.	.06	"

WESTERN LIBRARIES VISITED BY THE A. L. A. PARTY.*

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, LIBRARIAN PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

THAT the paper I offer must be a mere sketch will be readily understood by all those present who took part in this year's Conference and the post-Conference excursion, for if ever a party of travellers suffered from an embarrassment of riches it was ours. Between the Lo, here's and Lo, there's of one's delighted and surprised fellow-tourists and one's hospitable entertainers, it

* Read before the New York Library Club at its November meeting.

was not easy to sandwich in much connected thought or close observation.

The chief object of my notes was, not to describe methods or devices similar to those in common use in Eastern libraries, but to mention such things as seemed peculiar to the libraries visited, either native inventions, ingenious or otherwise, or systems evolved from the particular necessities of the case and applicable or not to other libraries. No comment will be of

ferred, and if, as is very likely, mistaken statements may have been set down, correction will be gratefully received. Surely, of all the trained eyes that were on observation bent some must have noted facts that escaped me, or seen deeper into the workings of various systems. Any additional information they may have to give, I shall be glad of to help perfect my sketch.

My first visit was to the Chicago Public Library, previous to the arrival in Chicago of the A. L. A. party. The system of this library is so well known that the only point I shall touch upon here is its new scheme for branch reading-rooms.

It has five of these, in addition to its long-established delivery-stations, the farthest being seven or eight miles from the main library. In each of these has been placed a carefully selected stock of about 600 volumes, including reference works, standard literature in all classes, and choice fiction for both adults and children. These do not circulate, but are kept on shelves accessible to the public. People visit the shelves, look over the books, select what they want, give a receipt to the attendant in charge, and pass out into the reading-room to read. In each book is a label stating that copies of the same are circulated from the main library, and giving the call-number.

At the Newberry Library the completed plans of the new building were shown. Space for a large bindery in the basement and a set of small study rooms for individual use were the most novel features, aside from the general plan, which is in itself an innovation.

At the Chicago Athenæum, which has a small but well-selected library, a neat catalogue done by the calligraph on unruled cards was in process of making.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Denver Mercantile Library is that the librarian, with one assistant, has circulated 65,000 volumes, with a probable increase to 80,000 for the current year, and has entered, catalogued, and shelved all the books, and attended to all the buying, binding, etc.

The shelf-labelling at the Denver Public Library attracted general attention. The shelf is grooved and the labels fitted into the groove. They cannot fall out, are easily moved along as the location of books changes, and they do not injure the bindings of the books.

At Carlin, Nev., where the train halted a few minutes, a grand rush was made for a small building beside the track, marked "Library and Reading-room." It proved to be a fairly good library, established by the R. R. Co. for the use of train-men and others.

The Salt Lake Mercantile Library has allotted to it a space about ten feet deep along one wall of a room in the Chamber of Commerce. This was utilized by placing wall-cases along the entire wall-space, leaving a narrow aisle in front

and placing the stacks at right angles with this aisle. A wire netting running along the outside of the stack prevented the handling of the books but enabled persons to see the titles of those nearest.

At the California State Library in Sacramento, we ought not to be blamed for not noticing the arrangement of the books or inquiring into methods, for the rotunda and alcoves furnished our first introduction to California's wealth of flowers. In vases and baskets, festooned about, and mingled with fruit on the tables, they excited constant admiration. A large floral piece in the form of an open book, bearing the legend "American Library Association, San Francisco, 1891," filled the post of honor among the decorations, and was put on board the train with the party and carried to the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The Sacramento Public Library was the only one in which we saw the tag system of catalogue and indicator combined. All along one side of the room, strung on a rod, are tags, each bearing the name of an author and title of his book. These are arranged in classes, according to the subject. Around the edges of these tags are printed the figures 1, 2, 1, 2, in double rows so that between 50 and 60 figures occur on a tag. When a book first goes out, the first figure 1 is punched; when it comes in, the first figure 2. A second issue causes the punching of the second figure 1, and so on. In addition to this classified arrangement, the library has a shelf-list and a subject catalogue. An author catalogue is being made. The charging-desk is at some distance from the indicator-tags.

The first library visited in San Francisco was that of the Mechanics' Institute, where members are allowed free access to the shelves. Here also we found the grooved shelving. A machine worked by the foot, the invention of one of the trustees, is used for punching the magazines previous to putting them in binders.

The librarian has invented and has in use an ingenious device for registering the classification of books circulated. A set of buttons, bearing on the top the numbers of the classes, is placed in a drawer at the delivery desk. These are attached to numbering stamps, and each time the button is pressed a number is registered. At the end of the day, the last number under each button shows the circulation of that class.

A peculiar charging-system, copied by some other California libraries, was seen here for the first time. Standing on a base like that of a piano-stool is a revolving hexagonal wooden frame, perforated with hundreds of small holes in regular rows. Over each hole is pasted a slip bearing a borrower's number. These slips are arranged in numerical order. In each hole, projecting slightly, is a small card with the borrower's name and address. When he has a book out, this card is accompanied by a slip, also projecting, on which the book is charged. Three of these revolving figures were in use. The Oakland Library also uses this system of charging.

The most striking novelty at the San Francisco Public Library was the painting of the backs of the books to represent labels. Books painted white (with call-number in large, black figures)

can be circulated; in yellow, are circulated only at the discretion of the librarian, and in red, are for reference use only.

A brass check is handed to each person entering the library by a man seated at the door for that purpose. If the visitor takes a book for reading-room use, he gives up his check until the book is returned at the reading-room desk. Persons taking books for home use retain their checks. If any one attempts to leave the building without being able to surrender a check, it is taken as evidence that he is going off with a book not charged.

Another device is a wheel whose spokes are of sheet tin, painted black, and about the size and shape of a borrower's card. This revolves in a wooden framework alongside the charging-desk. As the borrower presents his card and call-slip, they are placed together between the spokes of the wheel nearest the messenger-boys, the next borrower's card and slip occupying the next nearest place, etc. The boys come up, take the first card at hand, bring the book with card and slip in it, drop it on an inclined plane above the wheel whence it slides down near the hand of the assistant, take the next nearest card from the spokes, and are off again. As the receptacles nearest the boys are emptied, the assistant gives the wheel a turn and puts other cards within their reach. Half the wheel, of course, is all that is in use at one time.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library was moving, or about to move, into handsome new quarters, and nearly all the books were packed. It has the same charging system as the Mechanics' Institute. Of the Bancroft and Sutro Libraries, I do not feel competent to speak, especially as they are potential rather than actual libraries.

At Berkeley, at the State University, the party gazed with admiring eyes on the material now on cards which is to form volume 2 of the excellent Contents-index, of which so many of us are already using volume 1.

The library at Leland Stanford, Jr., University is but just begun, but has the advantage of beginning in a large, well-lighted room. A beautiful portrait of the youth of whom the University is a memorial hangs in this room.

To the small library at Santa Cruz, the party could give scarcely more time than was needed to file in and file out. A peculiar arrangement of the shelves was noted—that several books or a set by one author were placed according to the author's name, while in another case single books of other authors were arranged by title.

In the little library at Santa Barbara access to the shelves is allowed, shelf-lists in flexible covers hang along the stacks and serve as subject-catalogues, and back numbers of periodicals are kept out with the current numbers.

At Pasadena, the recently burst "boom" had the good effect of producing a very pretty library building, in which there are, as yet, few books. The school-children of the place had done their best, however, to remedy the deficiency by loading the tables with fruit and flowers.

At Los Angeles a charming reception was given in the library, which occupies a floor in the

City Hall, with an overflow of U. S. docs. into the attic. The rooms were not planned for library use, but the plans have been wrested into something as near convenience as possible. The binding of the books attracted much attention, many re-bound books being in buffing, with flexible covers. Music was also bound in this way. The librarian reported this binding to wear extraordinarily well.

A novel feature was the posting of the previous month's circulation, etc., on a black-board, in the delivery-room. I understood that this was not done for the occasion but regularly at the end of each month.

In this circulation are counted music, periodicals bound and unbound, and books taken for reading-room use.

The Librarian's office was so filled with drawers and files and pamphlet cases as to fill with envy the heart of every visiting librarian (and there were many) who had not a like wealth of places of deposit.

A cosy dining-room for the assistants was found in the attic, with the cloth laid for the next meal, and a cupboard stocked with utensils and ware. A domestic tone was given to the whole institution by this feature.

The library at San Diego had the stacks arranged very much as it is proposed to arrange the model library at the World's Fair—in the centre of the room, with a railing around it.

At Riverside the library is small and young, but hopeful. The books here were all covered in gray.

The State Library and Kansas Historical Society's Library, at Topeka, were full of interest, the latter especially so. Relics and souvenirs of the eventful years of border warfare were in every corner, and the portraits of the men who came out strongly in those days looked down from every wall.

At the Free Public Library, the party was called from its tour of investigation through the various small reading-rooms to the pretty lecture-hall above, where refreshments, speeches, and music were in order.

The Washburn College Library was pounced upon at once by the Library School students as having evidently been classified and catalogued according to Library School teaching, but the author of the work was not present, and her name was not learned.

At the Kansas City Library I noticed that a portrait-catalogue on cards had been started And so back to Chicago again, of whose libraries I have already spoken.

Although Allegheny cannot come under the head of a Western city, the visit to the Carnegie Library there was none the less interesting. The mottoes and the great names of literature encircling the wall of the delivery-room must sometimes give a lift to the thoughts and feelings of those who give out and those who take books there.

And so home and to work again, convinced that all the bright ideas are not born on the Atlantic coast, and that for generous hospitality and friendliness the Western librarian cannot be surpassed. When he comes to see us, may he have as cordial a greeting as he gave.

OPINION IN THE TILDEN WILL CASE.

THE Second Division Court of Appeals October 27 affirmed the judgment of the lower court declaring the Tilden trust to be invalid. The opinion is written by Judge Brown, and is concurred in by Chief Judge Follett and Judges Haight and Parker.

Judge Bradley writes a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Potter and Vann.

The following is Judge Brown's opinion:

"This action was brought to obtain a construction of the will. By the complaint the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth articles were assailed as being invalid, but upon the trial no question was raised as to the two first named, and no determination in respect thereto was made. The Supreme Court held that the effect of the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth articles of the will was to create one general trust for charitable purposes, embracing the entire residuary estate, and vesting in the trustees a discretion with respect to the disposition of such estate by them; that the testator did not intend to, and did not, confer upon any person or persons any enforceable right to any portion of said residuary estate, and did not designate any beneficiary who was, or would be, entitled to demand the execution of the trust in his or its behalf, and declared the provision of the will relating to the disposal of the residuary estate, for such reasons, illegal and void. It is essential to a proper understanding of the will to read the two articles above named together, and they are here quoted, the last being placed first:

"*Thirty-ninth.*—I hereby devise and bequeath to my said executors and trustees, and to their successors in the trust hereby created, and to the survivors or survivor of them, all the rest, residue, and remainder of all the property, real and personal, of whatever name or nature, and where-soever situated, of which I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, which may remain after instituting the several trusts for the benefit of specific persons; and after making provision for the specific bequests and objects as herein directed, to have and to hold the same unto my said executors and trustees and to their successors in the trust hereby created, and the survivors or survivor of them, in trust to possess, hold, manage, and take care of the same, during a period not exceeding two lives in being; that is to say, the lives of my niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and my grand-niece, Susie Whittlesey, and until the decease of the survivor of the said two persons; and after deducting all necessary and proper expenses to apply the same and the proceeds thereof to the objects and purposes mentioned in this, my will.

"*Thirty-fifth.*—I request my said executors and trustees to obtain as speedily as possible from the Legislature an act of incorporation of an institution to be known as the Tilden trust, with capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and to promote such scientific and educational objects as my said executors and trustees may more

particularly designate. Such corporation shall have not less than five trustees, with power to fill vacancies in their number; and in case said institution shall be incorporated in a form and manner satisfactory to my said executors and trustees during the lifetime of the survivor of the two lives in being, upon which the trust of my general estate herein created is limited, to wit, the lives of Ruby S. Tilden and Susie Whittlesey, I hereby authorize my said executors and trustees to organize the said corporation, designate the first trustees thereof, and to convey or apply to the use of the same the rest, residue, and remainder of all of my real and personal estate not specifically disposed of by this instrument, or so much thereof as they may deem expedient, but subject, nevertheless, to the special trusts herein directed to be constituted for particular persons, and to the obligations to make and keep good the said special trusts; provided, that the said corporation shall be authorized by law to assume the obligations. But in case such institution shall not be so incorporated during the lifetime of the survivor of the said Ruby S. Tilden and Susie Whittlesey, or if for any cause or reason my said executors and trustees shall deem it inexpedient to convey the said rest, residue, and remainder, or any part thereof, to apply the same or any part thereof to said institution, I authorize my said executors and trustees to apply the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, after making good the said special trusts herein directed to be contributed, or such portion thereof as they may not deem it expedient to apply to its use, to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in the judgment of my said executors and trustees will render the said rest, residue, and remainder of my property most widely and substantially beneficial to the interest of mankind."

"On March 26, 1887, subsequent to the commencement of this action, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the 'Tilden Trust,' and authorizing it to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the City of New York. The institution was organized and the executors and trustees made to it a conveyance of the residuary estate, and the conveyance was formally accepted by the trustees thereof.

"The law is settled in this State that a certain designated beneficiary is essential to the creation of a valid trust. The remarks of Judge Wright in *Levy vs. Levy* (N. Y., 107), that, 'if there is a single postulate of the common law established by an unbroken line of decisions, it is that a trust without a certain beneficiary who can claim its enforcement is void,' has been repeated and reiterated by recent decisions of this court; and the objection is not obviated by the existence of a power in the trustees to select the beneficiary, unless the class of persons in whose favor the power may be exercised has been designated by the testator with such certainty that the court can ascertain who were the objects of the power.

"If the Tilden trust is but one of the beneficiaries which the trustees may select as an object of the testator's bounty, then it is clear and conceded by the appellants that the power conferred by the will upon the executors is void for indefiniteness and uncertainty in objects and purposes. The range of selection is unlimited. It is not

confined to charitable institutions of this State, or of the United States, but embraces the whole world. Nothing could be more indefinite or uncertain, and broader or more unlimited power could not be conferred than to apply the estate to 'such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in the judgment of my executors will render the said residue of my property the most widely and substantially beneficial to mankind.'

"Such a power is distinctly in contravention of the policy of the Statute of Wills. It substitutes for the will of the testator the will of the trustees of his property. That cannot well be said to be a disposition by will of the testator with which the testator had nothing to do except to create an authority in another to dispose of the property according to the will of the donees of the power.

"Unless, therefore, within the rules which control courts in the construction of wills we can separate the provision in reference to the Tilden trust from the general direction as to the disposition of the testator's residuary estate contained in the last clause of the thirty-fifth article, and find therein that a preferential right to some or all of such estate is given to that institution when incorporated, and one which the court, at the suit of said institution, could enforce within the two lives which limit the trust, we must, within the principle of the cases cited, declare such provision of the will invalid and affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court.

"The appellants claim that the power conferred upon the executors to endow the Tilden trust may be upheld, independently of the invalidity of the power given to apply the estate to such charities as would 'most widely benefit mankind.' The proposition is, that by the thirty-fifth article the testator made two distinct alternative provisions for the disposition of his residuary estate—one primary, for the incorporation and endowment of the Tilden trust; the other ulterior, and to be effectual only in case the executors deemed it inexpedient to apply the residue to that corporation; and it is claimed that this provision of the will constitutes a trust to be executed for the benefit of the Tilden trust, or confers upon the trustees a power in trust, or that it constitutes a gift in the nature of an executory devise.

"The latter proposition rests upon the assumption that there is, by the will, a primary gift, complete and perfect in itself, to the Tilden trust, that vests the title in that corporation immediately upon its creation.

"That a valid devise or bequest may be limited to a corporation to be created after the death of the testator, provided it is called into being within the time allowed for the vesting of future estates, is not denied. By our Revised Statutes executory devises are abolished, and expectant estates are substituted in their place, and such estates, when the contingency happens upon which they are limited, vest by force of the instrument creating them, and this right in the expectant cannot be defeated by any person. But the testator here intended not to create such an estate. The Tilden trust takes nothing by virtue of the will. The residuary estate is vested in the trustees, or intended to be, and it is solely by their action that it is to become vested in the Tilden

trust. It is only in case that the executors deem it expedient so to do that they are to convey the whole or any part of the residue to the Tilden trust. Whether that corporation should take anything rested wholly in the discretion of the executors, as the expediency or inexpediency of an act is always a matter of pure discretion. Every expression used in the will indicates the bestowal of complete discretionary power to convey or not to convey, and the creation and bestowal of such a power in the executors is wholly opposed to, and fatal to, the existence of an executory devise."

Here Judge Brown refers to other cases in this connection which have heretofore been decided by the court and referred to in the briefs submitted, and says:

"In this case Mr. Tilden gave nothing to the Tilden trust, but simply authorized his executors to endow it if, in their judgment and discretion, they should deem it expedient. Moreover, after creating numerous special trusts and setting apart portions of his estate for such several special trust funds, the testator, by the thirty-ninth article of the will, gives the whole of the residuary estate to his executors in trust for the purposes mentioned in the thirty-fifth article, bestowing upon them, so far as language could do so, the title to all the property to be held and possessed during the lives of his niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and his grand-niece, Susie Whittlesey, and which he denominated the 'general trust' of his estate. He clearly intended by this provision to create an active trust in his whole residuary estate, and to give to his executors a discretionary power to give such part of it as they deemed expedient to the Tilden trust, or to withhold all from it.

"Having intended to convey, so far as he was able to do, the title to his whole estate to trustees, nothing was left that could be the subject of a gift to the Tilden trust. We come, therefore, to the consideration of the question whether the thirty-fifth article can be upheld as constituting a separate trust or power in trust for the benefit of the Tilden trust. The affirmative of this question can be maintained only by considering the direction to convey to the Tilden trust as a power separate by itself and distinct and independent from the power to convey to such charitable purposes as in the judgment of the trustees would be most widely and substantially beneficial to mankind.

"The latter provision is eliminated from the will altogether by the appellants, and then the instrument is construed as if the eliminated provision had never existed. The appellants invoke the aid of the principle that where trusts are created by a will which are independent of each other and each complete in itself, some of which are lawful and others unlawful, and which may be separated from each other, the illegal trusts may be cut off and the legal ones permitted to stand. This rule is of frequent application in the construction of wills, but it can be applied only in aid and assistance of the manifest intent of the testator, and never where it would lead to a result contrary to the purpose of the will or work injustice among the beneficiaries or defeat the

testator's scheme for the disposal of his property.

The rule as applied in all reported cases recognizes this limitation, that when some of the trusts in a will are legal and some illegal, if they are so connected together as to constitute an entire scheme, so that the presumed wishes of the testator would be defeated if one portion was retained and other portions rejected, or if manifest injustice would result from such construction to the beneficiaries or some of them, then all the trusts must be construed together, and all must be held illegal and must fail."

Several cases are cited which Judge Brown says fairly illustrate the practical application of this rule by the courts. He continues:

"The result is, that in applying the rule invoked by the appellants, which permits unlawful trusts to be eliminated from the will and those that are lawful to be enforced, we must not violate the intention of the testator or destroy the scheme that he has created for the disposition of his property. We may enforce and effectuate his will, and give full effect to his intent, provided it does not violate any cardinal rule of law, but we cannot make a new will or build up a scheme for the purpose of carrying out what might be thought was or would be in accordance with his wishes. At the threshold of every suit for the construction of a will lies the rule that the court must give such construction to its provisions as will effectuate the general intent of the testator as expressed in the whole instrument. It may transpose words and phrases and read its provisions in an order different from that in which they appear in the instrument, insert or leave out provisions if necessary; but only in aid of the testator's intent and purpose. It never has the power to devise a new scheme or to make a new will. The fact that the executors of the will applied to the Legislature and procured the incorporation of the Tilden trust in a form and manner satisfactory to themselves, and have deemed it expedient to convey to it the whole residuary estate, and have executed a conveyance thereof, is not a matter for consideration in this connection.

"The rights of heirs and next of kin exist under the statutes of descent and distribution, and vest immediately upon the death of the testators. If the trust or power attempted to be created by the will, or the disposition therein made, is valid, their rights are subject to it; but if invalid, they immediately become entitled to the property. Hence the existence of a valid trust is essential to one claiming as trustee to withhold the property from the heir or next of kin. What a trustee or donee of a power may do becomes, therefore, immaterial. What he does must be done under a valid power or the act is unlawful. If the power exercised is unauthorized, the act is of no force or validity. In such case there is no trust or power. There is nothing but an unauthorized act, ineffectual for any purpose.

"It is not deemed material to the decision of the question now under consideration, whether the provisions of the will relating to the residuary estate are regarded as constituting a trust or

a power in trust except so far as that fact may be indicative of the testator's intention. If there was a trust, then the executors took title to the residuary estate; but if there is created a valid power in trust, it will be executed with substantially the same effect as if the will created a trust estate. But Section 58 of the Statute of Uses and Trusts, declares that when an express trust is created for any purpose not enumerated in the foregoing sections, no estate shall vest in the trustees, but the trust, if directing the performance of an act which may be lawfully performed under a power, should be valid as a power in trust, and is not, of course, susceptible of the construction that a trust invalid because in conflict with some cardinal rule of law could be upheld as a power.

"Every trust necessarily includes a power. There is always something to be done to the trust property, and the trustee is empowered to do it, and if the trust is invalid because the power to dispose of the property is not one that the law recognizes, it cannot be upheld as a power in trust. The rules applicable to the execution of trusts in this respect are equally applicable to the execution of powers, and, as it is of no particular importance in the case in whom the title to the residuary estate is vested, it is not material to the decision whether the provisions of the will are examined as a trust or as a power in trust. The purpose of the trust is lawful, and personal property, which constitutes the greater part of the testator's estate, was a proper subject of the trust that the testator intended, and if it is invalid, it is because the power conferred on the trustees for the disposal of the estate is so uncertain and indefinite that its execution cannot be controlled or enforced by the courts.

"The nature of the estate which the testator intended to convey to the trustees and the nature of the power intended to be delegated to them is of importance in ascertaining his intention and determining what was the scheme that he had for the disposal of his property. By our Revised Statutes, vol. i., p. 933, powers as they existed by the common law were abolished, and thereafter creation, construction, and execution were to be governed by statute. They are classified as general and special, beneficial and in trust. A beneficial power is one that has for its object the grantee of the power, and is executed solely for his benefit.

"Section 79—Trust powers, on the other hand, have for their object persons other than the grantee, and are executed solely for the benefit of such other persons.

"Sections 94, 95—Trust powers are imperative, and their performance may be compelled in equity unless their execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend on the will of the grantee.

"Section 96—And a trust power does not cease to be operative where the grantee of the power has the right of selection among a class of objects.

"Sections 97 and 100 and 101 make provision for the execution by a court of equity of trust powers where the trustee dies or where the testator has created a valid power, but has omitted to designate a person to execute it. A trust

power to be valid, therefore, must designate some persons or class of persons other than the grantee of the power as its objects, and it must be exercised for the sole benefit of such designated beneficiary, and its execution may be compelled in equity.

"A non-enforceable imperative power is an impossibility under our law, unless, by the instrument creating it, it is especially made to depend for its execution on the will of the grantee. In every case where the trust is valid as a power the lands to which the trust relates remain in or descend to the persons otherwise entitled, subject to the execution of the trust as a power.

"Before applying these rules to the case before us, our duty is to ascertain the testator's intent from an inspection of the will, and for this purpose we must read the whole instrument, including the provisions admitted to be void. These provisions, though ineffectual to dispose of the property, cannot be obliterated when examining it for the purpose of ascertaining the testator's intentions.

"The prominent factor in the testator's will is that he intended to give his property to charity. He intended that none of his heirs or next of kin should take any of it except such as he gave them through the special trusts that he created for their benefit. He emphasizes this purpose in the last article of his will by providing that any of them who should institute or share in any proceeding to oppose the probate of the will, or to impeach, impair, or to set aside or invalidate any of its provisions, should be excluded from any participation in the estate, and the portion to which he or she might otherwise be entitled under its provisions should be devoted to such charitable purposes as his executors should designate. To the accomplishment of this purpose he intended to create a trust, and doubtless believed that he created a valid one.

"He created numerous trusts for the benefit of his relatives and for the creation of other libraries and reading-rooms. These he denominated 'special trusts.' In the thirty-ninth article he devised and bequeathed to his executors and to 'their successors in the trust hereby created, and to the survivor and survivors of them,' all the rest and residue of his property, 'to have and to hold the same unto my said executors and trustees and to their successors in the trust hereby created, to possess, hold, and manage the same' during the lives of his niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and his grand-niece, Susie Whitteley, and 'to apply the same and the proceeds thereof to the objects and purposes mentioned in this my will.' He gave to his executors the power to collect the income of the whole estate, that which was set apart in the special trusts and that constituting the trust of the residuary estate. The trust of the residuary estate he denominated the 'general trust,' and in the twenty-sixth article he gives directions as to the disposition of the surplus income 'during the continuance of the trust of my general estate.'

"It is clear, therefore, that the testator intended to create a trust of his residuary estate, and in

plain, unequivocal language he indicated his purpose to be that the trustees should be vested with the title to the property until they should divest themselves of it in carrying out the purposes mentioned in the will, and which are to be found in the thirty-fifth article. Turning to this article, the important feature is that the power there given to the trustees, and the only power that could absolutely effectuate the testator's intent to devote his property to charity, was an imperative one. There is no discretion to be exercised upon the question whether the property shall go to charitable purposes. There is no act involving that disposition of the property, the execution of which is made to depend on the will of the trustees. Discretion there is as to the objects of the charity, but none as to the general disposition of the estate. If the Tilden trust is incorporated in a form and manner satisfactory to the trustees, they are authorized to convey to that institution the whole residue or so much thereof as they shall deem expedient, and if for 'any cause or reason' they deem it inexpedient to endow that institution with the whole or any part of the residue, then to apply the same or such part as they do not apply to the use of the Tilden trust to such charitable purposes as they shall deem most widely beneficial to mankind. The object and purpose in this scheme of the testator is, therefore, a devotion of his estate to charity.

"But it is said that the Tilden trust represents an intention different from and alternative to the gift to the charitable, educational, and scientific purposes mentioned in the last clause of the article; that the authority to endow it that is vested in the trustees is a primary power, and the power to devote the estate to the other undefined purposes is ulterior; that while the latter is imperative in its character, the former is discretionary wholly, and depends for its execution upon the will of the trustees; and that each power stands alone, separate and distinct from the other, and the power to endow the Tilden trust is likened to a power of appointment. Powers of appointment are so common in testamentary dispositions of property that no citation of authority is necessary to show their validity. Their execution may depend solely upon the will of the donee of the power, and they are recognized as valid.

"In the will before us there is no alternative purpose. There is a single scheme, a gift to charitable uses, and the suggestion of the Tilden trust indicates no intention in the testator's mind contrary to the intention to devote the estate to charity.

"But in the thirty-fifth article of the will under consideration there is no antithesis, so far as the purpose to which the property is to be devoted is concerned. It expresses a single intent only, viz., to devote the estate to charitable uses; and while, of course, in such a scheme the testator might prefer and designate one corporation over another as the object of his bounty, I shall attempt to show that in this case he has not done that, and has not conferred any preferential right to the estate or any part of it upon the Tilden trust.

"What is the Tilden trust, and how does it stand in the testator's scheme? It may fairly be assumed that the testator, having determined to devote his estate to charity, understood that his object could be accomplished only through the instrumentality of a corporate body. He requested his trustees to cause the Tilden trust to be incorporated. It was to have the power to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and 'to promote such scientific and educational objects' as the executors and trustees should designate. The latter power is precisely what the trustees are authorized to do by the so-called ulterior provision, viz., to apply the estate to such 'educational and scientific purposes' as they should judge would be most beneficial for mankind. Here, therefore, we have an authority to do the same thing in each provision of the will, and as the latter could only be worked out through the medium of a corporation, the so-called two powers are the same. So as to the free library and reading-room. That is plainly within the scientific and educational purposes of the second provision of the will, and could be maintained only through a corporate body.

"The suggested capacities of the Tilden trust are therefore precisely the same as the social in the ulterior purposes, and each are expressive of the testator's scheme so far as he had formulated it in his own mind. The Tilden trust, therefore, plainly does not represent any alternative or primary purpose in the disposition of the estate, but it is simply the suggested instrument to execute the testator's scheme for the disposition of the property.

"Now, what did the testator intend the trustees should consider when they came to the determination of the expediency or in expediency of endowing that institution? The argument is that they could not consider the ulterior purposes at all until they had disposed of the question whether it was expedient to convey to the Tilden trust all, or a part of, the residuary estate. But that is saying that they should determine that question without reference to the substance of the gift and the object and purposes which the testator had in view. For, as I have already shown, the capacities and powers of the Tilden trust, in other words its purposes and objects, or rather the purposes and objects which the testator intended to effectuate through its instrumentality, are precisely the same as the so-called ulterior purposes, and as the latter must be carried out through the instrumentality of a corporation, the only distinction between the two is in the name of the corporation that is to administer the fund. The question of expediency, therefore, resolves itself into a question whether the trustees should select the Tilden trust or some other corporation through which to carry out the purposes of the will. Now, how could the trustees charged with the imperative duty of devoting the estate to charitable and educational purposes consider the question whether they should endow the Tilden trust without taking a complete view of the whole field of charity? They were bound to do so if they fairly attempted to carry out the testator's plan.

"Take the question of the free library and reading-room. There is no duty or obligation imposed upon them in that respect. They are not bound to create or endow one. They are free to select any other educational object. So with the locality. Can it be seriously claimed that there is any duty resting on them to establish a library in the city of New York? Is not the capital of the United States open to their choice of location, if they think a library located there would be more widely beneficial to mankind? Clearly it appears to me that it was within the scope of the discretion committed to the trustees to determine whether a free library or reading-room should be established at all, and whether that or any other charitable or educational institution that they might select might be located in the city of New York, and that their determination of such question would be among the causes or reasons which might lead them to decide that it was inexpedient to endow the Tilden trust, and that the testator intended that when the trustees should consider the Tilden trust they should consider their power with reference to the disposal of the estate, and the fact that if they did not endow that institution they could still execute his wishes by applying it to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as they should select. In other words, that if they did not give it to the institution that he suggested, and which would bear his name, they could give it to others and still execute his will and carry out his general purpose for the disposal of his estate, and this power meant comparison of all charitable and educational objects and selection from among them.

"In substance he said to his executors: I have determined to devote my estate to charitable, educational, and scientific purposes. I have formed no detailed plan how the purpose can be executed, but under the law of New York it must be done through and by means of a corporation. I request you to cause to be incorporated an institution to be called the Tilden Trust, with capacity to maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and such other educational and scientific objects as you shall designate, and if you deem it expedient, that is, if you think it advisable and the proper thing to do, convey to that institution all or such part of my residuary estate as you choose, and if you do not think that course advisable then apply it to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in your judgment will most substantially benefit mankind.

"Thus was left to the trustees the power to dispose of the estate within the limits defined and to select the objects that should be benefited, and it is impossible to read the thirty-fifth article and find therein any preference in the way of a separate gift or power to the Tilden trust or to separate that institution from the testator's plan to devote his estate to charity. The trustees are free to select the Tilden trust and cause it to be incorporated, or to choose any existing corporation as the institution to carry out the testator's scheme.

"Again, no event is named upon the happening of which any estate is limited to the Tilden trust.

The only condition suggested is the determination by the trustees of the question whether they deem it expedient to endow that institution. But if the views already expressed are correct, if the Tilden trust is but one of the many institutions through which the testator's charitable purposes may be executed, or is but a suggested beneficiary under the power, then the determination of the question of expediency involves the doing of the very thing which the law condemns, viz., a selection from an undefined and unlimited class of objects, and the power will be void.

"It thus becomes apparent how ignorant is the so-called ulterior provision in the plan which the testator had for the disposal of his estate, and effect cannot be given to that plan if that provision is stricken from the will. Indeed, the legal effect of the will would be in that case to vest the title to the estate in the heirs, subject to the execution of the power to endow the Tilden trust. But if the provision of the will makes one thing particularly clear, it is that the testator intended his estate to be devoted to charitable purposes, and that it should in no event go to his heirs, and he did not intend that his trustees should have the power to choose between his heirs and the Tilden trust.

"We cannot, therefore, obliterate the so-called ulterior provision and give effect to the scheme of the will. The discretion plainly conferred on the trustees in the delegation of the power to determine the expediency or in expediency of endowing the Tilden trust would be thereby destroyed, and the trustees would be compelled to convey the estate to that institution, or, by permitting the heirs to retain it, thwart the expressed wish of the testator.

"Again, the appellants argue that the power to endow the Tilden trust is one depending for its execution on the will of the trustees and is not imperative, and hence not subject to the test whether it can be enforced in a court of equity. This argument is, perhaps, fairly answered when the conclusion is reached that the ulterior purpose cannot be stricken from the will, and that the thirty-fifth article represents but one scheme and one purpose for the disposal of the estate. But it will be apparent in the view taken that the testator did not intend that any power conferred upon his trustees should depend for its execution upon their will. Of course, in every power where the trustees have the right to select any charity and exclude others, there is necessarily involved discretion, and the final choice does in one sense rest upon the will of the trustee, but not as that term is used in the statute. The power conferred is the authority to convey the estate. That is imperative. The discretion committed to the trustees was to select the particular object. The choice depends on the trustee's will, but the act of choosing is imperative; else the power could not be executed. It is the result alone, therefore, that depends on the will of the trustees, and not the performance of the act of selection.

"A power is defined to be 'an authority to do some act which the one granting or reserving such power might himself lawfully perform.' (1. R. S., 73a, Section 74.) Section 58 provides that if the unauthorized trust there mentioned di-

rects the performance of any act which may be lawfully performed under a power it shall be valid as a power in trust. Now, the acts authorized by the testator were those of selection and conveyance. The result of selection depended on the will of the trustees, whether they should choose one corporation or another, but the performance of the act of selection was just as obligatory as the duty to convey. The testator intended that both should be performed, and the trustees could no more refuse or neglect one than the other. It follows from the views here expressed that the authority to endow the Tilden trust, if that should be deemed expedient by the trustees, was not a separate power, distinct from the purpose to devote the estate to charitable uses, but was incidental to the testator's scheme, and involved therein. While we may admit that the testator expressed a preference for a corporation that should bear his name, he conferred no right upon that institution. The purpose to which the estate should be applied he determined and designated, but the persons who should be benefited by the will and the particular institution that should administer the fund were left to the selection of the trustees.

"The expression of a preference conferred no right, so long as the final choice was left to the trustees. It was simply a suggestion which they might or might not adopt, and imposed no duty upon them and in no way limited or fettered their action. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the thirty-fifth article of the will does not confer separate powers upon the trustees, and that the so-called ulterior provision cannot be eliminated from the will without destroying the scheme that the testator designed for the disposal of his estate; that the whole article represents one entire and inseparable charitable scheme and cannot be subdivided, and that the power conferred on the trustees is one of the selection. This power was under the statute special and in trust. Under the section heretofore quoted such a power is imperative, and imposes a duty on the grantee the performance of which may be compelled in equity for the benefit of the parties interested, unless its execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend on the will of the grantee, and it does not cease to be imperative where the grantee has the right to select any and exclude others of the persons designated as the objects of the power.

"The power conferred by the will not being made to depend for its execution on the will of the trustees, was therefore imperative, but it is not valid unless it can be enforced by the courts at the suit of some beneficiary. As the selection of the objects of the trust was delegated absolutely to the trustees, there is no person or corporation who could demand any part of the estate or maintain an action to compel the trustees to execute the power in their favor. This is the fatal defect in the will. The will of the trustees is made controlling, and not the will of the testator. Such an authority is in contravention of the Statute of Wills. That statute authorizes a person to 'devise' his real estate and 'to give and bequeath' his personal property, but it does not permit him to delegate to another the power to make such disposition for

him. As was said by the learned presiding Justice of the General Term, 'the radical view of the entire provision seems to have arisen from the testator's unwillingness to confer any enforceable rights upon any qualified person or body.'

"Under the Statute of Powers there may be a power of selection and exclusion with regard to designated objects, and the duty there imposed is made imperative and enforceable by the court. But the statute presupposes that the power of selection must be so defined in respect to the objects that there are persons who can come into court and say that they are embraced within the classes and demand the enforcement of the power.

"Reed vs. Williams. The views which Judge Van Brunt expressed in that case on that point at the General Term received direct approval in this court. He said: 'It is conceded that the power contained in the clause in question comes under the head of a special power in trust, as defined in the Revised Statutes, but it is said that the words "in trust" are used for purposes of classification only. We think, however, that to render a power in trust valid the same certainty as to beneficiary must exist as in the case of a trust. These views find full confirmation in the provision of the statute to the effect that if the trustee dies, leaving the power unexecuted, a court of equity will decree its execution for the benefit equally of all persons designated, and if the testator fails to designate the person by whom the power is to be executed, its execution devolves upon the court, thus providing a scheme which prevents the failure of a testator's purpose when its subject is certain and its objects designated. But in this case execution of the power could not be decreed by the court in either of the cases specified in the statute.

"By an enforceable trust is meant one in which some person or class of persons have a right to all or a part of a designated fund, and can demand its conveyance to them, and in case such demand is refused may sue the trustee in a court of equity and compel compliance with the demand. In this case the testator devolved upon his executors the duty of selecting the beneficiary, and there is no person who has the right to enforce that duty or demand any part of the estate in case the executors refuse or neglect to act. The power attempted to be vested in the trustees cannot be controlled or enforced, and whether the provisions of the will relating to the residuary estate be regarded as creating a trust or power in trust, they are in either case void. The judgment must be affirmed."

In his minority opinion in the decision of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals in the Tilden will case, Judge Bradley says:

"The main controversy arises upon the thirty-fifth article, reference being made to the thirty-ninth article, as bearing, so far as it may, upon the construction of that article. The disposition of this question depends upon the construction to which that part of the will may be entitled, having in view the principles applicable to the interpretation of such instruments.

"The first duty imposed upon the executors was

to seek, by legislative act, the incorporation of the Tilden trust, and it may be assumed that this was not required or designed as a useless ceremony. When this should be effected they were authorized to organize the corporation, designate its first trustees, and convey to it or apply to its use the residue of his estate, or so much of it as they should deem expedient. We need go no further to see the purpose for which the Tilden trust was intended in its relation to the fund. How is the purpose so represented necessarily qualified by any of the provisions following it?

"There were certain contingencies in view which would have the effect to defeat the execution of the power to endow such an institution, and upon which the limitation of the fund, or some portion of it, to the general charitable, educational, and scientific purposes was provided for. The first was the failure to obtain the incorporation of the Tilden trust. In that event the testamentary disposition of the residue of the estate was dependent upon such provision for application to charitable purposes. But if it should be incorporated, the contingency depended upon the determination of the executors and trustees to the effect that it was expedient to apply a portion only or inexpedient to apply any part of the fund to that institution. It quite plainly appears that the testator intended that, the Tilden trust being incorporated, its endowment should first be considered and determined, and that in the event only that it should, by the trustees, be deemed inexpedient to apply to it any of the residue of his estate, or expedient to apply to it less than the whole of such estate, would there be any occasion to seek charitable or other purposes to which to appropriate the fund or any portion of it. It is urged that the executors' power is that of selection, and consequently there is no limitation created by the testator and can be no primary or ulterior gift within the import of the language employed. But gifts may be made by a testator by means of powers vested in trustees, of whom the estate is devised and bequeathed, and limitations, contingent in character, may be dependent upon the execution or non-execution by the trustees of powers conferred upon them.

"The question whether the provisions for the disposition of the residuary estate are or are not alternative, primary, and ulterior, is one of construction. The fair interpretation of the language of the thirty-fifth article permits, and the evident intent of the testator as there manifested requires, the conclusion that the two are alternative provisions, and that they are primary and ulterior. The former is definite in its object, the latter is otherwise. The provisions of the 'general trust' article (thirty-ninth) do not necessarily qualify or modify the construction to which the provisions of the thirty-fifth article would otherwise be entitled in the respect we are now considering them. While the test of expediency or inexpediency was left to the discretion of the executors and trustees, they could not consistently with the intent of the testator, as plainly manifested in the will, have applied any part of the fund to the purposes of the general charity mentioned in the ulterior provision, until they had in good faith determined, for some cause

or reason,' that it was inexpedient to apply it, or some and what portion of it, to the Tilden trust. And although the exercise of discretion may not be subject to judicial control or review, it may be said that for the purpose of interpretation it is intent of the donor, so made to appear, that properly measures the discretionary power of those who are to execute it, and not the opportunity for its unfaithful execution found in its discretionary character. The provision for the Tilden trust must be treated as primary and distinct from that for general charities, etc. And the question whether or not the former provision was effectually made remains to be considered.

"A devise or bequest may be limited to a corporation not in existence at the time of the death of the testator, provided it is created within the time allowed for vesting of future estates. It is very likely that if the testator had apprehended the invalidity of the ulterior provision of the thirty-fifth article he would have provided a different limitation in the event there mentioned. But it cannot be assumed that the primary provision for the appointment and disposition of the residuary estate to the Tilden trust would have been other than that which he made. The efficiency of the power given by this provision is not dependent upon the character of the ultimate limitation, nor is it less effectual than it would have been if that had been to a lawful object of testamentary gift; the difference is that in the one case it was within the power of the trustees to defeat the disposition by the will of the residuary estate, and in the other they could not. But in the latter case they, by the exercise of the discretionary power, could have rendered the ultimate provision ineffectual, and for the purposes of the disposition of the fund, inoperative, and, therefore, unless the contingency arose upon which the ultimate limitation of it was dependent, it would not be important for any practical purpose whether it was valid or not, and in that event only would an enforceable character of the trust or trust power be essential to effectuate the intent of the testator.

"His purpose, it must be assumed in view of the power given, would be accomplished by the disposition to the incorporated institution designated by him. The creation of this power in nature and purpose was lawful, and through its execution the gift to the Tilden trust could legitimately be effected, although in respect to the appointment to that institution it was made dependent upon the will of the executors and trustees. While it is essential to a trust as such that it be imperative, and, therefore, enforceable by decree in equity when the time arrives for its execution, it is not so of a mere power or necessarily so of a trust power, although the latter is imperative unless its execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend upon the will of the grantee. The testator intended to make the execution of the power of appointment to the Tilden trust dependent upon the will of the trustees, as expressly appears by the provision creating it.

"The contention, therefore, that this power of the primary provision was invalid because its execution was not judicially enforceable in equity on behalf of that institution does not, in the view

taken, seem to be maintained. The imperative character was intended by the testator to be made applicable and in a certain event to be applied to the disposition of the imperative provision for the disposition of the residuary estate by means of a trust, power in trust, or trust power enforceable as such, except so far as should be necessary to make and keep good the special trusts as directed. And as the will furnished no support for an ultimate limitation of the fund in the event the trustees should have deemed the execution of the power of appointment to the Tilden trust inexpedient, the real residuary estate had relation to the ultimate limitation, which was dependent upon the contingency that the trustees in their discretion concluded not to appoint to the Tilden trust any or only a portion of such fund, and as such limitation was invalid for indefiniteness and uncertainty in its object, the testator failed by it to effectually make any property within the residuary estate descended to the heirs of the testator subject to the execution of the power of appointment and disposition to that institution, and the right of his next of kin to the administration in their behalf of the personalty of such estate was subject to the execution of the same power. The discretion which the testator evidently intended to give the trustees related not to the execution of the power, but only to the manner of its execution. In that view (which seems well supported), may not the limitation to the Tilden trust have been lawfully conditional not only on its incorporation, but as well upon the manner such preliminary power, discretionary only in that respect, should be executed?"

After several citations in point, the learned Judge says:

"The provisions of the thirty-fifth article of the will, in terms, in view of those of the thirty-ninth article, created a special power in trust, and because the testator intended that his residuary estate should be disposed of as directed by his will, for the purposes of the trusts therein mentioned, the provisions were apparently imperative. Such, at all events, would have been their effect if the ulterior disposition to which the estate was conditionally limited had been valid. The fact that the exercise of power was discretionary with the trustees, and could not have been forced, produced no legal infirmity."

After reviewing other objections and treating them at length, he says:

"These views lead to the conclusion that the provisions of the will relating to the Tilden trust and the powers for their execution given to the executors and trustees were valid, and, as the consequence, the main purpose of the action must fail. Since the commencement of the action, and upon the application and authority of the executors and trustees, the provisions of the Tilden trust have been put in operation."

Regarding the contention that the act of incorporation is not such as was intended by the testator, he says:

"We think the incorporation was not invalidated by the manner the capacity of the institu-

tion was defined in the act. No power seems to have been given by the will for the designation and creation by legislative act of three permanent trustees of the corporation. The provision for the organization in that respect was not lived up to."

In conclusion Judge Bradley says:

"When the plaintiff commenced this action it may have had support in the invalidity of the ulterior provision of the thirty-fifth article of the will to prevent the application of a portion of the estate to the definite objects and purposes there mentioned. But as the executors and trustees afterward made a determination which would prevent the application of any part of the fund to those objects and purposes, no relief in that respect is now essential, and the only purpose for which further consideration need be given to that subject has relation to the question of costs which we think should, on behalf of the several parties, be chargeable to the estate of the testator.

"The judgment of the court below should, therefore, be reversed, and the complaint dismissed, with costs in that and this court to all the parties, appellants and respondents, payable out of the estate."

THE TILDEN COMPROMISE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

THE only relatives who could legally enforce participation in Mr. Tilden's fortune, in case the will was broken, were the issue of his brother, Henry A. Tilden, on the one side, and of his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, on the other. There were six heirs on the side of his brother and only one on his sister's side. This single heir, therefore, the granddaughter of Mrs. Pelton, could by law lay claim to one-half of the fortune in case the will was broken. This lady is Mrs. William A. Hazard, and it is she who compromised with the executors before the suit went to the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Hazard is the daughter of Col. William T. Pelton, who was Mrs. Mary B. Pelton's son. Her father died before Mr. Tilden, and her grandmother shortly after. She married William A. Hazard, a member of the firm of Francis D. Moulton & Co., dealers in salt at 29 Broadway.

Mrs. Pelton was very heartily in sympathy with her brother's project to erect a free library, and she inspired the same feeling in her granddaughter, Mrs. Hazard. By the will Mrs. Hazard received the income of \$150,000 for life and the power to bequeath the principal. When George H. Tilden, representing the children of Henry A. Tilden, contested the will, Mrs. Hazard did not join them and was made a respondent. When the case had dragged through three courts and was on the eve of final argument before the Court of Appeals, Mrs. Hazard compromised. There was then a decision of the General Term in favor of the contestants. This was on the evening of June 1 last. Her lawyers, Joseph H. Choate and Smith M. Weed, met the lawyers for the executors, Carter and Ledyard, at Albany, and drew up the terms. The executors paid her a sum slightly less than \$1,000,000, and in return

she deeded them her entire rights in the property left by Mr. Tilden. The balance to the credit of the executors by this transaction was estimated yesterday at something over \$2,000,000. The executors hold this according to the terms of Mr. Tilden's will, for the establishment of the trust which it was his greatest desire to found.

A gentleman who is personally acquainted with Mrs. Hazard said that her action was not a compromise in the ordinary meaning of the word. There was every prospect of the case in the Court of Appeals resulting in favor of the contestants, in which event she would have received at least \$3,000,000.

Mr. Hazard was seen at his residence at Far Rockaway. He seemed surprised that his wife's generous action had become known.

"I have never spoken of this matter to any one," he said, "not even to my brother, but now that the will has been broken and the contest is ended I feel that it is perhaps advisable to have the truth of the matter clearly set forth so that there shall be no misunderstanding of the affair.

"When Mrs. Pelton, Mrs. Hazard's grandmother, died," he said, "Mrs. Hazard informed Mr. Smith M. Weed that she desired him to continue to represent the interest of her branch of the family, of which she is the only living representative. At the same time she told Mr. Weed that, whatever the event might be, she intended to carry out her great uncle's charitable ideas so far as it lay in her power. A short time ago Mr. Weed stated to me that he had been in communication with the executors of the Tilden estate, and that they said that they had understood it was the desire of Mrs. Hazard, as it had been that of Mrs. Pelton, in the event of the will being overthrown, to vote a large proportion of her share to the carrying out of the idea of establishing a library. If that was still the case, the executors said they would be glad to have Mrs. Hazard's inheritance settled, and while they did not wish to pay her quite \$1,000,000, they were willing to pay her \$975,000 in cash if she would give up all claim to her share of the estate in litigation. Mrs. Hazard has always intended, should she inherit any large amount, to retain only about the sum offered by the executors and to give the remainder for a library; so that the proposition of the executors came to her as a perfect coincidence with her own. I talked the matter over with her, and we very soon came to the conclusion that this would be the best way to fulfil the wishes both of Mr. Tilden, Mrs. Pelton, and herself. Consequently, Mrs. Hazard deeded over to the estate her whole interest and accepted in return \$975,000. I had seen the books of the estate, and knew that her half share would amount fully to \$3,000,000. When the arrangement had been concluded the executors asked us to keep the matter quiet, and we agreed that we would, and I have never said a word concerning the transaction."

"But," interrupted Mrs. Hazard, who was present at this interview, "I do not deserve any great credit for renouncing a large portion of my inheritance for the sake of building a library. If I had been dependent on what I was to receive from the Tilden estate for my support it would

have been different. But Mr. Hazard has always had a good income from his business and his other investments."

"True," said Mr. Hazard. "Mrs. Hazard is not dependent upon any inheritance from the Tilden estate."

The transaction was closed not long since by the estate paying to Mr. Hazard \$100,000 in United States bonds and \$875,000 in checks on New York banks. The first information Mr. Hazard received of the breaking of the will was when a friend entered his office yesterday morning and announced the decision.

A JAPANESE LIBRARIAN.

From the Evening Post.

SIR: A young gentleman from Japan, who had had some training in the Imperial Library at Tokio, was sent to this country two or three years ago and placed under my charge by the Japanese Minister of Public Instruction, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the methods of administering libraries in this country. He was for a large part of a year under my constant oversight in Cambridge, and then visited, with my introductions, some of the principal libraries of this country and of Europe, previous to his return to his own country. By virtue of the constant reports which he had monthly made when absent, and because of the excellent examination which he passed, he was, soon after his return, placed in charge of the Tokio Library in the Uyeno Park in Tokio, the chief public repository for books in Japan.

I have felt that a letter which I have recently received from him, involving some of his experiences in conducting his library on methods based on our own, might prove interesting to your readers.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, OCT. 22.

TOKIO, September 29, 1891.

"DEAR SIR: . . . I am very much ashamed to say that I have hardly done even one hundredth of what I intended to do when I came back from Europe. But this is not a fault of myself alone. . . . Still, I have printed two publications—*i.e.*, 'Guide to the Tokio Library' and an 'Essay on the Improvement of the Tokio Library,' both in Japanese, besides doing the usual work of the library; and I am, of course, trying to do more, and expect to make our library one of the best in the world. I sent to you an extract of my report some time ago, which you will kindly glance over. I am now compiling an index of the author catalogue of the Imperial University Library, and nothing is more valuable and useful to me than the Index of the Catalogue of Harvard University Library, which you have kindly sent to us, sheet by sheet. I have prepared a paper introducing the Tokio Library to the notice of American libraries, incidentally touching all other libraries in Japan. I wish to give you an extract of it:

"The Tokio Library is national in its character, and is maintained by the State and by the Copyright Act, which gives it a copy of every book, pamphlet, etc., published in the empire. The library was established in 1872 with about 70,000 volumes. In 1886 it was removed to the

Uyeno Park. The place is away from the bustle of the city, with fresh air and evergreens around it. The reading-room accommodates about 200 readers, and is divided into three compartments, viz.: 'special,' 'ladies,' and 'ordinary.' We have two sets of catalogues, viz.: a card catalogue and printed catalogue, both classified. It is now proposed to improve them upon the principle of a dictionary catalogue. A system of lending out books was added three years ago, something like that of the Königliche Bibliothek of Berlin. The library now contains 97,550 Japanese and Chinese books and 25,559 European books, besides about 100,000 of duplicates, popular books, etc., which are not used. The average number of books used is 337,262 a year. By applying 'the principle of multiplication of utility,' the average turn-over of each book used is about 2.5, and, by dividing by the total issue of books, the average cost of each issue is 2.3 ten. By comparing the number of books used and the classes of books read during the last year, we see that 21.5 per cent. are in history, geography, etc., 21 per cent. in literature and language, 17.2 per cent. in science and medicine, and 13.4 per cent. in law and politics. This comparison gives some idea of the inclination of the reading public.

"The library of the Imperial University comprises all the books belonging to the University. These books are solely for the use of the instructors, students, and pupils, no admittance being granted to the general public. The library contains 77,991 European books and 101,217 Japanese and Chinese books.

"As to other small libraries, there are only eight public and ten private libraries in different parts of the empire. The books contained in them are 66,912 Japanese and Chinese and 7531 European books, with only 43,911 visitors!

"Besides these, in most towns of respectable size there are generally two or three small circulating libraries which contain books consisting chiefly of light literature and historical works popularly treated. The proprietors of these libraries or their assistants go about from patron to patron every day, leaving with him the books he requires. These books are loaned for a small sum, which varies according to the quality of books and also length of time during which the books are to be kept. There are about sixty libraries of this description in the city of Tokio alone.

"The past summer has been very warm in Japan, and the farmers are very glad, as it has given hope of good crops this autumn. . . .

Yours sincerely,

"I. TANAKA."

A BOOKSELLER ON CLOSE CLASSIFICATION.

From the Publishers' Weekly.

THE classification of the stock in the store should be as minute and give as many subjects or topics as is possible, considering the nature and number of books on hand. This is absolutely necessary if you wish to be able to show your customer in a moment what books are on hand on any particular subject, about which he may inquire.

Library Association, United Kingdom.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—III.

THE gratifying statements of the Council's report alluded to in our last number included the announcement that, by way of propaganda, 5000 copies of Sir John Lubbock's speech at Rotherhithe had been printed, and for the most part distributed in districts where the agitation for free libraries is going on. The Acts have been adopted in twenty-one places since the Council issued its last report. Six places have rejected the Acts in the course of the year. The "Library Manual" is in progress, a large part of the mss. being in the printer's hands. The finances are in a sound condition, and the treasurer has been able to make a small investment in consols.

The *Library*, the organ of the Association, has appeared regularly. The number for last October contains a complete report of the proceedings of the Reading meeting, and every paper read at that meeting appears in its pages. Much credit is due to its editor, Mr. MacAlister, who, in conjunction with Mr. Mason, worthily fulfils the office of honorary secretary to the Association.

The first paper that was read after the President's address was one by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe on "The Libraries of Nottingham," of which he is the librarian. Mr. Briscoe gave an interesting account of the opening and of the progress of the libraries under his charge, of which two striking features were the formation of a library of music and of a library for the blind. The fear of infection by means of borrowed books induced the authorities, during the small-pox epidemic of 1872, to close the library for five months. "They disinfected the books," said Mr. Briscoe, "and nearly killed the librarian."

Mr. Cropper then read an account of the "Library of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution," a paper that seemed to excite more interest among the natives of the city than among the visitors.

In an instructive paper on "The Place of the Free Public Library in Popular Education," Mr. Ogle, of Bootle, dwelt chiefly on the necessity of making the free public library a complement of the elementary school. An amusing paper by Mr. R. K. Dent, of Birmingham, followed. It was entitled "Gnats; or, The Little Worries of Library Work." The audience was greatly tickled by the series of instances which Mr. Dent set forth. His strongest point was the blunders of messengers in asking for books, Canon Knox-Little's "Broken Vow," being described as "Broken Fowl." This ludicrous misnomer called forth the dormant humor of a library assistant, who said it might be found among the "Bantam" lectures.

Prof. Dewey, Librarian of New York State, responding to the President's invitation, expressed his approval of the system of examination and the giving of diplomas sketched out in the President's address. "Librarians," he said,

"must crowd out incompetency, because it was that which lowered their status." The more worthy of their office librarians proved, the better would their salaries be. In America the salaries of librarians had within the last ten years increased 10 per cent. The average salary of a man who had graduated was \$900.

In the afternoon Dr. Garnett's account of "The Sliding Press at the British Museum" was read. This mechanical contrivance for the storage of books was first seen by Dr. Garnett at the Bethnal Green Library. It is practically an additional bookcase hung in the air from beams projecting from the front of the bookcase; it is desired to enlarge, provided with handles for running it backwards and forwards, working by rollers running on metal ribs projecting from the beams. It is obvious that in libraries adapted from old houses the beams would not be strong enough to sustain the weight of a heavy case of books. Only in newly built premises with iron gratings can such weights be provided for.

Mr. Brown, of the Clerkenwell Public Library, submitted a report, prepared at the request of the Committee, on "Recent Library Appliances." Limited by his instructions, Mr. Brown included in his survey furniture, fittings, and certain articles of stationery, but excluded apparatus connected with heating, lighting, and ventilation. The report dealt with bookcases, racks, stands for periodicals, indicators, and appliances for cataloguing and for charging books taken out. Mr. Brown strongly recommended the formation of a museum of library appliances, which he thought would be of great use to all persons interested in private as well as in public libraries. Mr. Dewey, in reply to a call, guessed that if he had to tell them all about American indicators he should miss his boat on October 7. He wished, however, to say how intensely pleased he was to see how practical the meetings of the Association were in the matter of their papers and their exhibitions.

In the afternoon visits were paid to various places in the neighborhood of Leeds, and in the evening a dinner was given to the members of the Association in the fine lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institution.

On Thursday morning Mr. W. A. Copinger pleaded eloquently the cause of a Bibliographical Society which he is desirous of forming, but which received small favor from the meeting. Mr. Gilbert read a facetious paper on "Some Librarian-made Books and Titles," and exhibited several volumes of review and magazine articles, bound together according to subjects, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, of Bristol, and of himself. Mr. W. H. K. Wright treated with a light hand the subject of a librarian's occupations in his leisure hours, and was followed by Mr. Talbot Baines Reed, whose paper "On the Use and Classification of a Typographical Library" was full of instruction.

The meeting was brought to an early close to enable the members present to pay a visit to Belvoir Castle. The day was gloomy and drizzly, and the mansion looked deserted with all its furniture covered up. A letter from the Duchess to Mr. Briscoe was read, and gave a brief account of the Manners family. The Duchess added that

she had found a real book-hunger existing among villagers and laborers, and what she thought much needed was a list of works suitable for their reading which should be instructive without being dull, amusing and not childish.

On Friday morning a valuable report by Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, of Lambeth, "On Recent Public Library Buildings," was read. Prepared at the request of the Council, it was profusely illustrated by plans, and cannot fail to be of great service to future builders of libraries. An equally interesting paper was read by Mr. Ballinger "On Free Libraries and Photographic Survey of Counties." Storage in the public library of photographic views of objects locally interesting was strongly recommended. Mr. H. R. Plomer drew attention to the neglected state of parish registers and other local records, recommending that they should be placed in the custody of the free library and be duly calendared.

Before the meeting closed Prof. Dewey spoke warmly in favor of united effort on the part of the Association of the United Kingdom and the American Library Association in the formation of an exhibit relating to libraries at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

PERMANENT LIBRARY EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

From the Academy.

THE Library Association of the United Kingdom recently decided to form a collection of library appliances, plans, and bibliographical works, for permanent exhibition in London, and towards that end are now soliciting contributions of everything connected with books and libraries. Already specimens have been presented or promised of library plans, stationery, book-holders, shelf-fittings, bindings, catalogues, indicators, photographs, and drawings of various sorts, etc.; and it is hoped that in a year's time there will be formed a museum of the highest practical value to all persons interested in libraries or books. All specimens or letters on the subject should be addressed to Mr. James D. Brown, Pub. Lib., Clerkenwell, E. C., who has been authorized by the Association to form the collection.

New York State Library School.

REGISTER for two years ending July 31, 1891 :

CLASS OF 1890.

Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Brewster, N. Y.
Graduate N. Y. Normal School, Albany.
Sarah Ware Cattell, Germantown, Penn.
Wellesley College, 1887-88.
Elizabeth Harvey, Wilkes-Barré, Penn.
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia.
B.A. Lenox College, 1889; M.A. 1890; Univ. of Mich., 1883-85.
Mary Camilla Swayze, New York City.
Smith College, 1880-81.
Mabel Temple, North Adams, Mass.

CLASS OF 1891.

Lucy Ball, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ada Bunnell, Flint, Mich.
University of Michigan, 1878-82.

William Savage Burns, Bath, N. Y.
B.A. Yale College, 1887.
*Eva St. Clair Champlin, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
M.A. Alfred University, 1888.
*Esther Crawford, Ames, Ia.
B.L. Iowa Agricultural College, 1887.
Lydia Aurelia Dexter, Chicago, Ill.
B.A. University of Chicago, 1884.
Charlotte Sophia Fearey, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mary Coffin Jacobs, Boston, Mass.
Alice Bertha Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.
Jennie Young Middleton, Andover, Mass.
Ripon College, 1887-89.
Charles William Plimpton, Charles River, Mass.
Harvard College, 1865-66.
Louise Mathilde Sutermeister, Kansas City, Mo.
*Celia F. Waldo, Jackson, Mich.
Martha Thorne Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1892.

*Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
B.A. Wabash College, 1883.
*Sophia Louise Bacon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waller Irene Bullock, Baltimore, Md.
Bertha Bidwell Burton, East Cleveland, O.
Mary Louise Davis, Northboro, Mass.
*Olin Sylvester Davis, Lake Village, N. H.
William Reed Eastman, Wellesley, Mass.
B.A. Yale College, 1854; M.A. 1857. B.D. Union Theological Seminary, 1862.
Mary Ellis, Albany, N. Y.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, Albany, N. Y.
B.A. Syracuse University, 1888.
Joseph Le Roy Harrison, North Adams, Mass.
Cornell University; University of Heidelberg.
Mary Letitia Jones, Hastings, Neb.
B.L. University of Nebraska, 1885.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, Media, Penn.
B.A. Wellesley College, 1889.
Mary Emma Peirce, La Fayette, Ind.
Mary Esther Robbins, Lakeville, Ct.
Anna Gaylord Rockwell, East Windsor Hill, Ct.
Katharine Lucinda Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1885; Ph.M., 1889.
Elizabeth King Taylor, Roselle, N. J.
Hattie Ann Walker, New York City.
Graduate Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1870.
Evelyn Mary Watkins, Albany, N. Y.
*Bertha Seidel Wetzell, Danville, Penn.

The fall term opened Tuesday, October 6, with the following students :

SENIOR CLASS.

Mary Louise Davis, Northboro, Mass.
William Reed Eastman, Albany, N. Y.
B.A., Yale, 1854; M.A., 1857.
B.D., Union Theological Sem., 1862.
Mary Ellis, Albany, N. Y.
Charlotte Sophia Fearey, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Library School, 1883-90.
Columbia College Library, 1890-91.
N. Y. Normal College Library, 1890-91.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, Albany, N. Y.
B.A., Syracuse University, 1888.
Mary Letitia Jones, Hastings, Neb.
B.L., University of Nebraska, 1885.
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia.
B.A. Lenox College, 1879; M.A., 1889; University of Michigan, 1884-85; Library School, 1888-89; N. Y. State Library, 1889-91.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, Media, Penn.
B.A., Wellesley, 1889.
Mary Esther Robbins, Lakeville, Ct.

* Special students.

Katherine Lucinda Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Ph.B., Northwestern University, 1885; Ph.M., 1889;
Scoville Institute Library, 1888-90.
Elizabeth King Taylor, Roselle, N. J.
Harriet Ann Walker, New York City.
Graduated Mt. Holyoke Sem., 1870; Olivet Church Li-
brary, 1883-90.
Evelyn Mary Watkins, Albany, N. Y.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Bessie Baker, Stockwell, Ind.
B.S., Purdue University, 1886.
Jenny Lind Christman, Albany, N. Y.
B.S., Iowa Agricultural College, 1883.
Mittie Belcher Fairbanks, Farmington, Me.
Walter Greenwood Forsyth, Providence, R. I.
B.A., Harvard, 1888.
Joseph La Roy Harrison, North Adams, Mass.
Cornell, 1882-85.
University of Heidelberg, 1890.
Mary Elizabeth Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Nellie May Hulbert, Elyria, O.
Oberlin College, 1886-88.
Bryn Mawr College, 1890-91.
Alice Maud Lapham, Chicago, Ill.
Smith, 1885-86.
University of Michigan, 1886-87.
Mary Boyden Lindsay, Peoria, Ill.
Peoria Public Library, 1888-91.
Henrietta Lounsbury, Sing Sing, N. Y.
Alice May Marshall, Kingston, N. H.
Josephine Adams Rathbone, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wellesley, 1882-83.
University of Michigan, 1890.
Rose Ewell Reynolds, Peoria, Ill.
Peoria Public Library, 1888-91.
Helen Ware Rice, Worcester, Mass.
Kittie Childs Rogers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Helen Griswold Sheldon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
B.A., Vassar, 1891.
Mary Louisa Sutliff, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
Alma Rogers Van Hovenberg, Clifton, N. Y.
James Meredith Wilson, Riverton, Ill.
Ph.B., Cornell, 1880.
M.D., Rush, 1882.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Henrietta Church, Albany, N. Y.
May Payne, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Nashville Library, 1888-91.
May Frances Smith, Hamilton, N. Y.
MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, NOV. 5, 1891.

State Library Associations.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of librarians and others interested in library work or extension in Kansas was held on Saturday, the 26th of September, at 4 p.m., in the librarian's room at the City Library at Topeka, to consider the formation of a Kansas Library Association.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New Jersey Library Association met in annual meeting Oct. 28, at the Union Library. After various reports had been heard, Frank P. Hill, of Newark, was elected President for the ensuing year, Dr. Thompson, 1st Vice-President, G: Watson Cole, Jersey City, 2d V.P., G: Wurts, Paterson, 3d V.P., and Miss M. F. Nelson, Secre-

tary. Prof. Richardson and Dr. Thompson presided, in the absence of President Hill.

G: Watson Cole, librarian of the Jersey City Library, addressed the meeting. He said that a new plan had recently been begun in Jersey City to popularize the library, as its location was a poor one. Most of the people of the city were required to spend two street-car fares. A system of delivering and collecting books had been commenced, and the work was a great success.

George F. Winchester, librarian at Paterson, spoke on his work in that city, saying of late the patronage of the library was increasing.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Trenton, said she had made an extensive canvass throughout Trenton to learn the feeling of the citizens in regard to taking advantage of the State Library Law. She said that all the rich men of the city were heartily in favor of the plan, and that what was now wanted was men to push the matter through, the ladies having done their work.

Dr. Thompson thought the subject would receive a boom in Trenton when the lectures on political economy were given in the University Extension course this winter.

Mr. Cole said that no one wanted free libraries more than the laboring man, and that from his observation the laboring man was willing to vote for the appropriation which would secure a library.

Miss Emma L. Adams, librarian at Plainfield, reported that the library in her city was an exceedingly popular institution and was particularly used by the advanced pupils in the schools.

Miss Hart, of Passaic, reported that the interest was growing rapidly in the library of which she had charge.

Miss Prior, librarian at Salem, said that the building there was a particularly fine one and was largely used as a reference library by the advanced pupils in the schools.

Miss Hart, librarian at South Orange, stated that a feature of her library was the collection of newspaper clippings she had been making for two years. The slips are put in envelopes and in boxes arranged by subjects. The collection proved to be a most modern part of the library, and was in great use. The slips are not allowed to be taken away from the library. The work of collecting had been tedious, but she said she had been largely repaid for the trouble by the great use of the collection.

Dr. Thompson then addressed the meeting on "University Extension and Libraries." He commenced by referring to the early settlers of New Jersey, who had brought with them from another land teachers and ministers. He referred to the early establishment of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, which, he said, indicated the characters of these men. The men who have since gone out of these institutions have wonderfully shaped the destiny of the State and Nation. After the war for independence the public school idea began to take shape, and it has grown to its present grand proportions, but it needs to be augmented. Knowledge is power, but there are two kinds of knowledge—good and bad. Massachusetts leads all the States in point of attendance at the public schools, but also, of late, the increase of crime in that State has been startling. Macaulay, the his-

torian, saw such a disaster. This increase of crime can only be encountered by correcting public sentiment.

The question of higher education is an important one for a community. Some years ago great good was done by establishing the Normal School for the training of teachers, but the school proved inadequate for the demands of the teachers of the State, and as a result the Teachers' Institute came into existence. All the teachers could not go to the Normal School, and the methods of the school were brought to them. Not only teachers but those who had long ago left school embraced the lectures of the Institute. The lectures were made attractive, and much good was done.

What was done by the Teachers' Institute for a single class is now proposed for all. This is the University Extension movement. The movement was first started in England. The growth has been wonderful and what is yet to be done is a great work. But there is no need of discouragement, as Rome was not built in a day. Higher education is practical for the masses, and as higher education extends it will greatly benefit the heads of families. In this country we scarcely know what an university is. University teaching is the highest teaching.

Dr. Thompson said that there were many defects in the old-time ideas of teaching in colleges. The demands were rigid and only a few succeeded in passing through the examinations. To-day no man can be a specialist unless he knows Greek, Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish. By the old methods it was only for the few to learn these languages, but by the new methods all the languages can be learned in the time formerly required to master one. He knew of a father who kept his son away from college for two years until a college could be found where the lessons were taught. All the colleges have professors who are very willing to hear recitations, but few colleges have professors who are willing to teach.

Reviews.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

State library bulletin. Library School No. 1.

Handbook 1891-92. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1891. 68 p. O.

This long-felt desideratum is at last filled, and filled in a most complete and satisfactory manner. For the nominal price of 20 cents one can now obtain a thorough history and description of the Library School as it exists to-day. How fully it is done is shown by the table of contents, which we give here:

HISTORIC SKETCH:

Origin and object.
Columbia College period, 1887-89.
State Library period, 1889 to date.

RELATIONS TO AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

Buffalo, 1883.
Lake George, 1885.
Milwaukee, 1886.
Thousand Islands, 1887.
St. Louis, 1889.
White Mountains, 1890.

FACULTY:

Non-resident lecturers.

FELLOWS.

COURSE AND EXPENSES:

Admission.
Entrance examinations.
Subjects.
Special students.
General plan.
School year.
Holidays and recesses.
Fees.
Other expenses.
Outside work.

METHODS OF STUDY:

Lectures.
Lectures by specialists.
Advice from leading librarians.
Reading.
Problems.
Library work.
Object teaching.
Study by topics.
Comparative study.

COURSE RECOMMENDED.

OUTLINE OF COURSE:

Junior year.
Senior year.
Combined junior and senior.

CREDENTIALS AND DEGREES.

SUMMER AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

POSITIONS:

List of places filled by students.

REGISTER 1889-91.

Geographical summary.

CALENDARS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

But this is, however, only a suggestion of the value of the book. In future issues we hope to make excerpts of the most valuable matter, but we advise all interested in the subject to obtain a copy of the pamphlet itself. P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LIBRARIAN CRUNDEN, of St. Louis, in an entertaining talk about the Public Library, says that a curious fact noticed in all libraries is the mortality among first volumes of standard sets. "The first volume is rebound many times and at last worn out, before the last volume shows signs of age. It all comes of an uninstinctive impulse which often overwhelms people. They discover that they ought to be cultivated, but don't know just how to set about getting into that interesting condition. They feel that they ought to acquaint themselves with English history, and hearing that Green's is a good history of England plunge into it full of zeal. But to one unacquainted with the subject its details are apt to be tiresome, and zeal flags and dies out at the end of the first or second volume. The circulation of the first volume of such works is many times greater than that of the last."

LOCAL.

Berkeley, Cal. An *Enquirer* representative has interviewed a number of prominent citizens and officials concerning the establishment of a free reading-room, and in every instance a most favorable reply was received. Every one of the gentlemen believed that the town should take the matter in hand and authorize the use of, say, \$900 a year for this purpose.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. In the Boston Council on Oct. 23, the order for a separate loan of \$1,000,000 for the new library building was passed by a vote of 55 to 8. There was no discussion, the order being coupled with a transfer order, passed by the Board, of the forfeiture money of Contractor Hale on the basin 6 construction, and the two orders passed on one vote.

Boulder, Col. Univ. of Col. Buckingham L. Added 781; total 7628; catalog cards 20,000.

Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. The new building was dedicated Oct. 7, with interesting ceremonies. The building stands on the brow of the hill, just south of Morrill Hall, and commands a lovely view of the valley for a score of miles. Over the main entrance is placed a bust of Jennie McGraw Fiske, and in the vestibule is a tablet with the inscription:

The good she tried to do shall stand as if 'twere done.
God finishes the work by noble hands begun.

In loving memory of
JENNIE MCGRAW FISKE,
whose purpose to found a great library
for Cornell University has not been
defeated, this house is built and
endowed by her friend,
HENRY W. SAGE,
1891.

The exercises took place in the lecture-room of the building, and a crowd more than filling the room was present. All university work was suspended. Among the trustees of the University who were present were ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, W. H. Sage, R. H. Tremal, F. H. Hiscox, W. C. Kerr, and Col. A. C. Barnes. Almost the entire Faculty and the larger part of the students were in attendance.

The exercises opened with music by the Ithaca Quartet. President Adams, introducing the Hon. Henry W. Sage, the donor of the building, mentioned the fact that the day was the twenty-third anniversary of the dedication of the first building of Cornell University, and that on the 7th of October, 1868, Cornell opened its doors to students.

Mr. Sage was greeted by a hearty round of applause lasting several minutes. He briefly sketched the history of the library, speaking of the desire of Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske to erect a suitable building, the blasting of all her plans, and the subsequent fulfilment of them through other hands. He formally presented the building and the endowment of \$300,000 to President Adams, who accepted it with grateful words of thanks, not only from the University of to-day, but from all those who will in the future seek knowledge from the books of the library. Ex-President White then presented his library of 30,000 volumes to the University, and Mr. George W. Harris, the college librarian, accepted it.

The orator of the day was President D. H. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke for an hour on the great libraries of the world, their development and usefulness. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, representing the trustees, made a witty address, in which he expressed the gratitude of the trustees to the donor. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler spoke for the Faculty, and the

exercises closed with the benediction. The building was then thrown open to the public.

Des Moines (Ia.) C. L. The following memorial has been sent to the Mayor and Council of the city of Des Moines: "The undersigned members of the Board of Trustees of the City Free Public Library, three of whom are also members of your honorable body, respectfully represent that in their opinion a levy of at least one-half mill on the present taxable valuation of the city will be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the library for the coming year, and we earnestly ask that it shall in no event be less than half a mill. With the prospects of a less levy it will be impossible to meet the reasonable demand of the public for reading-matter and defray the other necessary expenses of suitably maintaining the library.

"When the present Board organized and took charge of the library it was found that the necessarily rigid economy practised by the previous management had kept the supply of reading-matter far within the limits of what it should have been, and many of the books were so mutilated and otherwise damaged from long and hard usage as to be no longer fit for circulation. The absolutely necessary fixed expenses are so large as to leave the amount subject to be expended for books, magazines, and newspapers on the basis of former levies ludicrously small, and consequently, notwithstanding a considerable addition that has just been made, very many greatly needed additions cannot be made for want of funds.

"The library is largely patronized by all classes of our citizens, the rich and poor alike, the former because it is much cheaper than to buy for themselves, and the latter because they have not the means with which to buy for themselves. The city of Des Moines pays greatly less for books than it would but for the access it has to this library. Largely more is saved in this respect on private accounts than is paid by taxation for public account. Thousands of the children of the poor have access to the library who have no other means of procuring reading-matter at all adequate to their needs."

Fort Smith, Ark. Articles of association of the Fortnightly Public Library Association were filed in the Circuit Clerk's office Oct. 10. The incorporators are the members of the Fortnightly Club, and that club is made the trustee of the Association and the management placed in the hands of the officers of the Fortnightly Club. The object of the Association as stated in the charter, is "for the promotion of literature and education by the creation and maintenance of a public library in the city of Fort Smith." The shares are placed at \$5 each, and each and every person having the literary and educational interests of the city at heart is expected to become a member of the Association.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. An important addition of over 800 volumes of French books, including about 500 works of fiction, has been received. About 1200 volumes of German

books are expected to arrive at the library within a month.

Jacksonville (Fla.) P. L. Assoc. has decided to build a hall for its library, and has appointed a committee to select a lot to be donated by the Florida Orange, Canal, and Transit Company.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. JERSEY CITY L. Rules and regulations, 1891. Jersey City, N. J. 19 p. T.

Ledyard, Conn. In October ground was broken for the foundation of the new Bill Library to be erected at Ledyard. Like the library at Groton the new building is to be the gift of Hon. Frederick Bill, of Eastern Point.

Lockport, N. Y. Some time ago the late G. P. Hosmer intimated that he intended leaving a bequest for the founding of a public library. On his death a provision was found in his will, by which he bequeathed \$5000 for this purpose, provided the citizens of Lockport raised a sum of \$4000 to aid in the enterprise. A few days after a section was found in one of the codicils in which he revoked the request, causing great disappointment to his fellow-citizens.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The library in this city is about on its last legs. The institution has a running debt of nearly \$2000, the liquidation of which is next to impossible just at present, and unless something is done for it immediately by the members, it will fall through.

One firm in the city has already brought suit against it, and it is probable that in a short time other parties will sue.

In consideration of these facts, President H. V. Washington, of the library, has issued a circular containing an exact statement of the institution's affairs. This circular also contains an appeal to the lovers of the library to assist it in its present difficulties, and keep the doors of the handsome building from being closed.

The library now contains one of the handsomest collections of books to be found anywhere in the South, and its rooms are always full of the lovers of good literature.

The assets of the library consist of a handsome building on which there is a bonded debt of \$10,000, and a fine collection of books which alone the library can call its own, besides the furniture in the building.

In consequence the committees began work on October 28, and the town will be thoroughly canvassed for the library fund of \$1,000. A personal appeal will be made to the pride of the leading citizens of Macon, and it is hoped that the amount will be at once forthcoming.

In most of the churches an appeal in behalf of the library was made by the pastors, and this no doubt will have some effect on the subscription list.

Middleton (Mass.) Flint P. L. The library building is now finished and ready for use. It is a handsome structure built from a bequest of \$10,000 left by Hon. C. L. Flint, one story with a tower. Below the window-sills, it is built of ashlar brick with a belt of Nova Scotia sandstone. Above, it is pressed brick. The roof is slated.

The building is 54 x 55 feet, and the front entrance has an arch of sandstone over the porch.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Committee on City Hall and Library Buildings, of the Common Council, have decided to recommend the purchase of an additional 180 feet of ground on Grand Avenue for the library-museum building, at a cost of \$10,000. The present library-museum building site has a frontage of 120 feet on Grand Avenue, with a depth of 255 feet on Ninth Street. This amount of space, however, is believed to be inadequate. Both the library and the museum are constantly growing, and the trustees of the two institutions concluded that they would rather wait a few years for the building and have larger grounds than proceed with the erection of the building on the limited space. The Legislature has authorized the issue of bonds for the sum of \$250,000 for the library-museum building. With \$90,000 deducted from this amount there will remain at the disposal of the trustees of the two institutions \$160,000, a sum not sufficient for the erection of a building of suitable proportions and the requisite style. An additional appropriation will be asked for from the next Legislature, and the construction of the building will necessarily be delayed.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. On November 2 the East Side branch of the Public Library was opened. It is in the Masonic Building on the northwest corner of University Avenue and Bank Street southeast. The room is a large store room on the first floor, with light from front and side windows. Everything about the place is bright with new paint and varnish, and, taking into consideration that it is the only branch on that side, the location is very convenient. Victor Nilsson is the assistant in charge, and from the requests which were made for such a branch by residents of the East Side, it is expected that the new reading-room will receive good patronage from the first.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has been the recipient of a large number of reference-books, a present from the Newark Medical Society. A large number of French books have also recently been added. The *Library News* says: "The call for gifts of books, pamphlets, and magazines has been responded to by the public in a very satisfactory manner; but we are ready and willing to accept as many more books, etc., as people will send us. We can use most anything—if not wanted for circulation, books and magazines can be exchanged with other libraries."

Several of the classes in the High School are studying Hawthorne, and for the use of the scholars, as well as for the public, a list of books and articles about him has been prepared.

N. Y. Mercantile Library. The new building was formally opened on November 9.

New York (cruiser) L. A gentleman who declined to give his name has made inquiries of Commandant Erben, of the Navy Yard, with relation to the steps necessary to be taken to present a valuable library to the new cruiser *New York*, which is now being built at the Cramps'

yard in Philadelphia. The Commandant directed the visitor to consult the authorities at Washington about the necessary formalities.

It is stated that the prospective donor is a New Yorker who is desirous of making the presentation without revealing his identity. "You can say that the contemplated gift will be the most valuable library ever placed on board a ship, and that its value will run up in the thousands," said the philanthropist's agent.

North Cohasset, Mass. Nantasket P. L. A library of modest beginning was opened October 28 at North Cohasset. It is located, through the kindness of the Foley Brothers, in the old Post-Office, and is accessible to residents of both North Cohasset, Hingham and Hull. It is called the Nantasket Library, as Cohasset proper has already a large and flourishing similar institution. The summer residents have generously contributed money sufficient to purchase 500 volumes, selected by Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, of the State Library, whose assistance has been appreciated by all interested. The permanent residents have evinced great interest in the library, and have willingly assumed the expense of running it. Mrs. Richardson has been secured as the librarian, and the room will be opened at stated hours. The initiation is due to Mrs. Frederick Cunningham. A catalogue has been prepared by Miss Clapp, and several ladies have assisted in covering the volumes and arranging them.

Northeast Harbor (Me.) L. and Reading-Room has just been incorporated. \$2000 was subscribed for purchase of lot and building and \$600 more for purchase of books. It is primarily for the use of summer residents, but in winter other persons will be allowed to use it under conditions.

Oakland (Cal.) Law L. The Board of Supervisors have decided to begin the formation of a county law library. They will refit the rooms formerly occupied by the county Superintendent of Schools on the first floor of the courthouse. It is thought about \$1500 can be appropriated by the Supervisors, while in the law library fund there is now about \$300. It is increasing at the rate of about \$20 a week, as \$1 is taken from the deposit made on the commencement of every suit in the Superior Court.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. has made an important step in advance, having purchased from Mrs. Mary E. Campfield, of Newark, the lot at Essex Avenue and Main Street, one of the most central and desirable locations in the city. On the lot is a large house that will be utilized for the present as the home of the library till the necessary funds are secured for the erection of a new building. The Board of Trustees of the library has a number of plans under consideration. The price paid for the property was \$12,000.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie L. The group of buildings to be erected in Pittsburg, it is said, will cost \$700,000, and, architects having been invited to submit plans and specifications, the prospect of so large a contract has unusual attractions for many. It was announced that those who propose

to enter into the competition should have their plans in the hands of James B. Scott, President of the Board of Trustees, in Pittsburg, before November 1. As it stands now the contest promises to be of unusual interest.

The successful architect will secure work that will be worth to him a small fortune, and the six competitors whose plans are adjudged next in merit to his will receive \$2000 each for their trouble. The competitor furnishing the designs adopted by the trustees, it is said, will, if he desires, be employed to furnish the working and detail drawings and specifications, and to superintend the erection of the building, for which he will receive 5 per cent. on its cost.

Portland (Me.) P. L. At the meeting of the Board of Directors October 24 James P. Baxter was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late George E. B. Jackson.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Vassar College L. Ground was broken on October 2 in front of the main building for the foundations of the new library, the capacity of which will be about 80,000 volumes. The main floor will be on a level with the parlor floors of the main college, and the two structures will be connected by a hallway. The bookcases will be so arranged that there will be deep and well-lighted alcoves on both sides of the library, with tables for study and reading. A double gallery will extend along each side, also fitted with alcoves. The building is the gift of Mr. Frederick Thompson, of New York.

Rochester (N. Y.) Reynolds' L. Added 1940; total, 22,231; readers, 24,703; expenditure, \$2490. In regard to the need of new quarters for the library the committee says that if this library were placed in an attractive and commodious building, easily reached by all, it would, even in its present initial stage of growth, be a source of admiration and pride to the inhabitants of Rochester. "Notwithstanding the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon it during the past year without the use of any sensational devices to attract the public attention, we feel that it could be made the means of still greater benefit would the people of our city be made to realize the great advantages which may be derived from a liberal use of a public library."

St. Louis, Mo. The Central Reading-Room and Library Association is the title under which is to be carried out on a co-operative basis, in the old Y. M. C. A. Building at the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, a project which promises to exert no small educational influence in the down-town section of the city. The enterprise is under the auspices of the Central Union Church, Eleventh and Locust Streets, and is significant as exemplifying the budding tendency among city churches, especially those having to do with the down-town masses, towards a return to first principles in the matter of a more liberal practical policy.

A library nucleus of over 200 volumes has been secured, supplemented by the local daily and weekly papers and the best magazine literature, and conveniences are provided in the shape of correspondence facilities, etc. It is a co-opera-

tive enterprise, members of both sexes being charged a small membership fee to cover running expenses. Any surplus will be devoted to extending the library. The People's Lecture Course, conducted by the Industrial and Educational Union of 1517 Olive Street, will be given in the same building, the first one being a stereopticon entertainment, and there will probably be classes started in the building or the vicinity for men and boys. The reading room and library are expected to be the foundation for more extended and diversified work. F. A. Behymer is the librarian; John N. Ramsey, assistant.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The corner-stone of the new Board of Education and Public Library Building, at the corner of Ninth and Locust Streets, was laid Oct. 2. After music by the band the opening prayer was delivered by the Very Rev. Philip P. Brady, Vicar-General Catholic arch-diocese of St. Louis. Public school pupils sang an appropriate song, which was followed by an address by Richard Bartholdt, member of the Board of Public Schools. The specific act of laying the corner-stone was performed by Hon. Stephen D. Barlow, who, while serving as a member of the Legislature and first President of the Board, obtained the charter of the library.

St. Paul (Minn.) State Law L. The State of Minnesota now has one of the largest and best selected law libraries in the United States for all the legal lights of the country. The library now has 20,240 volumes, the aggregate value of which would reach considerably over \$100,000. It is estimated that the new galleries put in this summer will supply room for the increase in books for about two years only. Then the rooms will be overcrowded again.

Seattle, Wash. A regular meeting of the Knights of Labor was held Oct. 11 at the Knights of Labor Hall. Short addresses were made by a number of the members present touching a proposition to establish a free library in connection with their hall, which met with general approval, and a committee of Knights was appointed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to further and complete their object.

Sheboygan, Wis. The late James H. Mead made two public bequests in his will, which was filed Sept. 30, one of \$20,000 to found a public library to be called the Mead Library, and one of \$10,000 to erect a building as a place of amusement for boys, "there being no place of public resort for them except where intoxicating drinks are sold." The building is to be erected on the ground of the Congregational Church property. The library bequest is attended by a condition that the city shall erect a suitable building for the library within one year, otherwise the sum of \$10,000 shall be devoted to the erection of a building and the remaining \$10,000 to books.

Topeka (Kan.) P. L. The first result of the University Extension movement in Topeka has been the formation of a class for the study of electricity under Professor Blake, of the State University, Lawrence, Kan. Any excess of receipts over expenditure will be used in strengthening the good collection of books and period-

icals on that subject now in the City Library. The syllabus of the lectures will contain a complete list of electrical books in the State, City, and Washburn College libraries.

Warner, N. H. The free library of the town of Warner, N. H., has been dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The library is the gift of George A. Pillsbury, who for a number of years—from 1840 to 1852—was a resident of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were present. The lot on which the building is erected was given by ex-Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, who was also present. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, delivered the oration of the occasion, and Mr. Pillsbury and Gov. Ordway each made presentation addresses. A tablet at the left of the entrance bears the following inscription:

"This building was erected by George Alfred Pillsbury, who was resident 1840-1852, and given to the town of Warner for a library, to be free to all its citizens forever. A.D. 1891."

Mr. Pillsbury announced that inasmuch as no provision had been made for stocking the library with books, his sons had purchased 3000 volumes, which they were to donate, and the number would soon be increased to 5000.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. 300 workmen under the supervision of Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, are making rapid progress with the new building. Each year upon the assembling of Congress Gen. Casey makes a report of the operations of the building season, at the same time furnishing an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for the season ensuing. This year Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 for expediting the building, and as the work has reached a stage where it shows for itself it is not anticipated that there will be any setback for lack of necessary funds.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution. A special meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was held Oct. 22 to take action in regard to a gift of \$200,000 made by Thomas G. Hodgkins, of Setauket, N. Y., to increase the permanent fund of the institution. Half of the amount is given without restriction, save that its income is to be used, like that of the original bequest of James Smithson, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The income of the other half is to be applied to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the properties of atmospheric air and its relation to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind, the same to be effected by the offering of premiums for discoveries and essays for which competition is to be open to all the world, or by such other means as may hereafter appear to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution as calculated to produce the most beneficent results.

Mr. Hodgkins, who, like Smithson, was born in England, came to this country about 1830, and was a successful merchant in New York. Since his retirement in 1859 he has been living a retired and scholarly life on his farm on Long Island. It is understood that it is his intention to make still further gifts to the institution.

Waterbury, Conn. Bronson L. Added 2001; total 46,184; cardholders 4862.

"It was asked the other day, by one who has always taken a deep interest in the library, whether the circulation of books has kept pace with the increase of population in the city and town. It has not. The population in 1880 was 20,269 and the aggregate of the circulation for the preceding 10 years was 638,000 volumes. The population in 1890 was 32,202 and the circulation for the 10 years preceding was 545,000 volumes, or more than 90,000 less than in the first period. . . . Even the fact that 33,000 people used fewer library books from 1880 to 1890 than 20,000 did from 1870 to 1880 does not prove that the 20,000 were greater readers than the 33,000, but it does look as if the 65 per cent. increase in our population since 1880 could not be, to any great extent, a reading class. But this is the era of cheap literature, and it may be cheaper for many to purchase their reading than to seek it even in a free library."

Whitman (Mass.) P. L. The will of the late Caroline H. Whitman, of Whitman, admitted to probate Oct. 12, makes a bequest of \$500 to the town of Whitman for a public library.

Woodford, Me. Deering P. L. The library will be open Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons and evenings, commencing Nov. 4, for the accommodation of the public. The library is well furnished with leading popular books, and a number of new books have recently been added. Miss Alice Sawyer has been appointed librarian.

FOREIGN.

Glasgow, Scot. Mitchell L. The new premises of the Mitchell Library, in Miller Street, were formally opened by the Marquis of Bute, on Oct. 8. The ceremony took place in the large hall on the ground floor.

The Lord Provost, who presided, said: "The occasion which has brought us together to-day is one of the most important in the history of libraries in Glasgow. We have met to celebrate the re-opening of the principal public library of the city in the new home which has been prepared for it, and we trust that the usefulness and popularity which distinguished it in the rooms formerly occupied will attend it in an even greater degree in this more central and more suitable building. The Mitchell Library was established by the wise and far-seeing benevolence of the late Mr. Stephen Mitchell, a manufacturer and merchant in Glasgow. Mr. Mitchell died at an advanced age in 1874, and the bequest, amounting to £67,000, was intimated to and accepted by the Town Council in the same year. The intention conveyed in Mr. Mitchell's trust disposition and settlement was that the bequest should form the nucleus of a fund for the establishment and endowment of a large public library in Glasgow, and that such library should be accessible to the public for reference and consultation. The library was opened on November 1, 1877, in temporary rooms provided by the liberality of Baillie Neil. It then contained 14,000 volumes. The result of the opening of the library was at once to

demonstrate the reality of the need which existed in Glasgow for such an institution. The attendance of readers, moderate at first, rapidly increased, and before two years had elapsed had overtaken the accommodation which it was possible to provide. The library now contains 89,000 volumes; and the number of volumes issued to readers amounts to the very large total of 4,680,000. And it is not in large numbers only that this satisfactory position exists, for among the 89,000 volumes a very large proportion are books of great value, interest, and rarity; while in the reading less than 10 per cent. has been in works of fiction—the larger issues being in history and biography, and in science and art. It is thus shown that the library has abundantly fulfilled the intention of its founder, and there will be general satisfaction at seeing it more worthily housed."

France. LOISELEUR, J. Les bibliothèques communales, historiques de leur formation, examen des droits respectifs de l'état et des villes sur ces collections. Orléans, Herluison, 1891.

Leeds (Eng.) F. P. L. Total 169,978; reference library 43,132, central lending library, 41,798 branch libraries 85,048; issued 782,329; visitors 1,276,899; receipts £5725 16s. 2d.; expenditure £5687 6s. 8d.

In addition to the 4 day branches and the 21 other branches, the committee have taken an important step during the past year in placing selected libraries, of about 200 volumes each, in seven of the larger Board School's of the Borough for the use of the children attending the schools. This system it is intended to extend during the coming year.

During the year the Leeds Naturalists' Club have handed over to the custody of the public library their valuable library of more than 400 volumes of works on Natural History, and arrangements have been made whereby these works can be consulted as a part of the Reference Department.

Papal library. EHRLI, FR. S. I. Historia bibliothecæ Romanorum Pontificum tum Bonifacianæ Avenionensis enarrata et antiquis earum indicibus aliisque documentis illustrata. Vulgata sumptu Academiæ Historico-Juridicæ. Tomus I. Romæ, typis Vaticanis, 1890, 12+786 p.+8 pl. 4°. 30 fr.

Rome (It.) Vatican L. Among the remarkable men of the present century, there is no doubt that Leo XIII. is one of those who will leave his mark long after this generation has passed away. There is, moreover, a side of his character to which attention is not often directed, and that is his passion for science and for every kind of literary work. We need not refer to the observatory which he has just erected, but we believe that little is known in England of the new hall of the Vatican Library, which is just completed. It is immediately under the great hall of the library, and was formerly an armory. The decorations are in good taste and the fittings are solid and handsome. About 185,000 printed volumes are placed in it, besides which there are many Elzevirs. The books are arranged in the

following sections: 1, Reference Library; 2, Cardinal Mai's collection; 3, the old Papal Library of printed books; 4, the Palatine Library (from Heidelberg); 5, collection of Fulvio Orsini; 6, Cardinal Zelada's collection; 7, Capponi (Italian literature); 8, Cicognara (History of Art); 9, all subsequent historical collections down to that of Ruland, Librarian of Wurzburg. Three volumes of the catalogue of the Palatine Library have been printed at the Vatican Press. The Orsini collection has been described by Nolhac. The Reference Library is accessible to all those who have permission to work in the Vatican Library and Archives, and the books selected are those which serve the purpose of those engaged on the mss. It is arranged on the plan of the Reference Library in the ms. department of the National Library in Paris, but it is of a more international character, and includes all publications sent by various governments, learned societies and literary clubs. The books have been removed to this new hall in order that the Borgia rooms may be set free and eventually contain a museum of Mediæval and Early Renaissance art. But the advantages of the new arrangement are obvious and of incalculable benefit to all literary men. — *London Spectator*.

Sheffield (Eng.) F. L. A sentence of two months' hard labor has been passed upon a man who, after frequenting the Sheffield Free Library for 14 or 15 years, was convicted of stealing books therefrom and selling them for his own advantage. The detection was cleverly made by one of the library officials. — *London Literary World*.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At a meeting of the Board on Oct. 9 a committee was appointed to consider the establishment of a public museum in connection with the library. The subject was introduced by the reading of the subjoined statement of Chief Librarian Bain, which was incorporated in the library committee's report:

"1. That the feeling in favor of such an institution has steadily grown during the past year, and also that it is desirable that it should be placed in Toronto, either under the direction of the Government of Ontario, the Canadian Institute, the Public Library, or some independent organization.

"2. The Attorney-General informed a deputation representing the different historical societies of the province that the Government, while feeling the importance of such a work, did not see their way to erect a suitable building and undertake its management.

"3. The Canadian Institute, to whom has been committed the task of collecting and reporting on the archaeological remains of the province, have succeeded in gathering together a splendid nucleus for a museum, but are unable, through the lack of funds, to provide accommodation for its treasures.

"4. No other organization appears to exist in the city able to carry on the work.

"5. The Public Library Board alone has special powers granted by Act of Parliament, Vic.

45, chap. 22, for the organization and management of a public museum.

"6. A museum which would be representative of this province would contain a full collection of specimens of its metals and metallic ores, economic minerals, fossils, natural history, including botany, archaeology, and antiquities, together with all remains of historical and sociological interest. It would also contain a certain number of specimens in all these departments from older countries, for the purpose of instruction and comparison.

"7. As a safe place, under efficient management, it would become the centre towards which valuable relics, interesting for their historical associations, would gravitate from all parts of the province.

"8. A museum on these lines would be of great educational value to the young, of commercial value to all interested in our minerals, invaluable to the student, and an unfailing object of interest to all residents and strangers in the city.

"9. The upper portion of the present building would only require some repairs and slight alterations to fit it as a very suitable and attractive place for such a purpose and as all the leases expire on Jan. 1, 1892, it would seem an opportune time to consider the advisability of at once taking the necessary preliminary steps.

"10. A sufficient number of specimens could be secured to fill the entire hall occupied by the Athenæum Club, so that no delay need take place in opening the museum to the general public.

"11. The cost of carrying on a museum and of purchasing specimens need not exceed \$3000 per annum, which amount would be covered by the saving on the late Brockton branch, together with the increased assessment, without going beyond the customary quarter of a mill.

"12. As a museum which will not be local, but provincial, the Government of Ontario may justly be asked to make an annual grant on its behalf."

Librarians.

LOWREY, Charles Emmet, was born at Hackensack, Warren Co., New Jersey, July 6, 1855, and received his preparation for college in the Academy of that place. Isaiah Trufant, a Bowdoin man, was master of the Academy. Mr. Lowrey entered the University of Michigan in 1873, and was graduated, A.B., 1877. 1877-79, taught at Anderson, N. J., and prepared two young men privately for Sophomore class at Lafayette College. 1879-81, Principal of the High School, Calumet, Mich. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Lowrey returned to the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and remained there, engaged in literary work and teaching until November, 1886, when impaired health compelled him to seek relief in the climate of Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. Lowrey received, on examination from the University of Michigan, A.M., 1882; Ph.D., 1884. His essay for the doctorate, "The Philosophy of Ralph Cudworth," has been published. For three years Dr. Lowrey was associated with

Dr. William H. Payne in editing and translating pedagogical literature. He has also been a frequent contributor to *Overland*, *Methodist Review*, *Education*, and other educational and literary periodicals. In 1889 Dr. Lowrey was called to take charge of the Library of the University of Colorado, and was elected librarian in 1890. — *Camera*.

NILSSON, Victor. "The Swedish people," so says the *Minneapolis Journal*, "are elated over the appointment of Victor Nilsson as librarian for the East side branch of the public library. The appointment of Mr. Nilsson will give the East side branch a litterateur who is acquainted with the English, French, Italian, German, and Scandinavian literature. He is well adapted for a position of this kind. He was educated at the Latin college at Guthenburg, Sweden. In 1885 he was assistant editor of the *St. Paul Skafferen*, and after one year took the same position with the *Svenska Folkets Tidning* of this city, where he remained for five years. Last year he was editor-in-chief of the *Minnesota Posten*, St. Paul. He is considered one of the ablest writers among Swedish-Americans on matters pertaining to art, music, and literature. He is of a musical family, his sister being Miss Emma Nilsson, the well-known singer. He is Financial Secretary of the United Scandinavian singers, and Vice-President of the National Swedish Press Association. His lectures on modern literature have created considerable attention."

PUTNAM, Herbert, is, according to the *Minneapolis Journal*, "to resign his place as public librarian and return to Boston and the practice of law." This change is made necessary chiefly from the fact that Mrs. Putnam feels that she should live in Cambridge, where her invalid mother is, and where she has been all summer. "Mr. Putnam's name is associated in a very important way with the rapid growth in popular favor of the Minneapolis Public Library during the past few years. He took charge of it when it was the old and comparatively obscure Athenæum, six years ago. He has been a faithful and competent librarian and a director of public taste at the same time, while his patient skill and perseverance in reducing to a comprehensive system the management of the library have kept that institution in touch with the public at all points, and greatly increased its popularity. Mr. Putnam's reputation as a librarian is as wide as this country, and his methods have commended themselves strongly to some of the older and larger libraries of the East. Minneapolis will part from him with reluctance."

SOLDAN, F. J., librarian of Peoria Public Library, died of pneumonia Nov. 5, 39 years old. He came to this country from Frankfurt a. M. when 14 years old, and soon obtained a place in the Public School Library of St. Louis. His elder brother was principal of the High and Normal School in that city. In 1880, when the Peoria Public Library was founded, Mr. Soldan took charge of it. His great ability and faithful service as librarian were recognized by all his townsmen.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L.'s bulletin for October contains a short list of genealogical dictionaries, etc., a list of local histories containing genealogical information, and a list of American family histories.

JERSEY CITY (*N. J.*) P. L. Alphabetical finding list, August 1. Jersey City, 1891. 4 l. + 239 p. O.

— Title-list of fiction, July 1. Jersey City, 1891. [4] + 35 p. O.

American novels are marked 1, English 2, German 3, French 4.

FULL NAMES.

The following are furnished by Harvard College Library.

Bartlett, C. H.: (Oration on Gen. Gilman Marston, etc.);

Beebe, Levi Nichols (A descriptive geography of New York State);

Beitler, Abraham Merkle (Road laws in Pennsylvania);

Colburn, W.: Wallace, Morris, Robert Oliver (The birds of the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts);

Croft, G.: Andrews (New overland tourist and Pacific coast guide);

Davis, Minor Meek, *joint author* (The quadruplex);

Dodge, J.: Wilbur (A wonderful city: Seattle);

Dyer, C.: Newell (History of the town of Plainfield, Mass.);

Foster, James Mitchell (Reformation principles stated and applied);

Gilmore, G.: Clinton (Roll of New Hampshire soldiers at the battle of Bennington);

Griffin, Ida Lovina (Topical geography, with methods and supplementary notes);

King, James Marcus (Sectarian Indian schools);

Lockwood, T.: De Lisle (Practical information for telephonists);

McCardle, W. H.; *joint author* (The history of Mississippi);

Spalding, J. A.: (Illustrated popular biography of Connecticut).

CHANGED TITLES.

"The fall of Sebastopol; or, Jack Archer in the Crimea," by G. A. Henty (12°, Boston, Charles E. Brown, n.d.), same as "Jack Archer, a tale of the Crimea" (12°, Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1884).

"Fighting the Saracens; or, the boy knight," by G. A. Henty (12°, Boston, Charles E. Brown, n.d.), same as "The boy knight, a tale of the Crusades" (12°, Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1883).

W. T. PEOPLES.

"Sketches in prose," by James Whitcomb Riley, lately brought out by the Bowen-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis, is identical in contents with "The boss girl, and other sketches," published by the same house in 1886. Besides the change of general title, there has been a change made in

the title of the leading story — then called "The boss girl," now appearing as "Jamesy." Otherwise, there is no difference between the two books.

I have discovered the swindle after being victimized by it. If I sound a note of warning to my neighbors, it may possibly be timely with some of them.

Hereafter I shall buy Mr. Riley's books and Bowen-Merrill Co.'s publications very cautiously and with reluctance.

J. N. LARNED.

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[Gabriel Meier] doubts whether the author is right in including among the saints Joan of Arc, Abraham a S. Clara, P. Roh, S. J., the Count of Chambord, Tetzl, Catherine de Medici, the *Cathedral* of St. Stephen in Vienna, and the *church* "Maria von den Engeln-Portiuncula."

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EDWARD TREVERT, author of "Experimental electricity" and several other electrical works, is Edward Trevert Bubier, 2d, of Lynn, Mass. — G. M. Jones.

SOME one gives the following as the nicknames of certain authors: Emerson — The Sphinx. Schiller — The republican poet. Goethe — The poet of Pantheism. Shelley — The eternal child. Keats — The resurrectionized Greek. Byron — The poet of passion. Moore — The butterfly. Jeremy Taylor — The Shakespeare of divines. Coleridge — The insulated son of reverie. Bunyan — Sponsor of the people. Shakespeare — The myriad-minded. Ben Jonson — The divine bully of the old English Parnassus. Spenser — The poet's poet. Chaucer — The well of English undefiled, or the morning star of English poetry. Cadmon — The Milton of the forefathers. — N. Y. Tribune.

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